

*A Television Course*

# Let's Learn Japanese

## Basic I ● Vol. 1

*Learner's Textbook*

ヤンさんと日本人の人々



**Kenkyusha**



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ヤンさんと日本人々



Compilation : **Yukiko Sakata**

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Planning : **The Japan Foundation**

Publication : **Kenkyusha**

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# INTRODUCTION

*Let's Learn Japanese* is a television course for those who wish to learn the fundamentals of the Japanese language. Each lesson is thirty minutes long and is based on the material from the series *Yan and the Japanese People*. The use of video materials featuring the experiences of a young foreign man who has just arrived in Tokyo, makes the task of language learning more enjoyable and ensures also that viewers will pick up a great deal of information about contemporary Japanese life.

*Let's Learn Japanese* (Basic I) consists of twenty-six lessons, one of which will be telecast each time. In addition to the skits about Yan, the lessons include shorter “mini-skits” which show how the expressions being studied are used in a variety of situations, helping to make their meaning clearer.

## About This Textbook

This textbook has been compiled to complement the television lessons; studying it before and after watching the program should help viewers master the material more efficiently. There are three volumes:

Volume 1	Lessons 1–8
Volume 2	Lessons 9–16
Volume 3	Lessons 17–26

## The Structure and Content of Each Volume of the Textbook

(1) First, a synopsis and a complete transcription of the skits are provided. Since it takes two lessons to cover one skit, Vol. 1, for example, contains the summaries and transcripts of the first four skits.

The synopses will be useful for those who want to make certain they have grasped the general outline of the skit, but the transcriptions should be considered as useful reference material. For those who wish to see in what context a certain expression appeared, or who wish to pursue the key points in greater detail than is allowed by the thirty-minute television format.

(2) The structure of each lesson is explained on the next page.

(3) In the appendix at the back of the text are lists giving the names of the days of the week, the names of the months, dates, methods of counting, and other useful information.

(4) Finally, there is an alphabetized index containing all the vocabulary items found in the “Words and Phrases to Memorize” section of each lesson.

# The Arrangement of Individual Lessons

## **Today's Expressions**

Here you will find the most important of the expressions to be learned in the lesson. Take a look at this section before watching the television program and find out what you are supposed to learn that day. The program and the exercises are built around these expressions.

## **Today's Lesson**

There are three parts to this section:

(1) **Skits:** Here you will find transcriptions of some parts of the skit about Yan, or of mini-skits, together with an English version. These skits all contain one or more of the expressions from "Today's Expressions."

(2) **Words & Phrases:** After the transcription of each skit, you will find a vocabulary list explaining the words and phrases that appeared in it.

(3) **Notes:** Here you will find explanations about how to use some of the expressions in the skit. Most of the explanations deal with the expressions found in "Today's Expressions."

## **Exercises**

The purpose of the exercises is to determine how well you have grasped the material of each lesson. (The answers are given at the end of each lesson.)

## **Writing & Pronunciation**

In the first three lessons, this section offers a brief introduction to Japanese sounds and writing. From Lesson 4 on, *hiragana* letters and their pronunciation are taken up a few at a time.

## **Culture & Life**

This section contains explanations about some areas of Japanese life and culture that may be puzzling, especially to people who have never been to Japan.

## **Words & Phrases to Memorize**

Here you will find a list of the most important vocabulary items in the lesson. Most of them appear frequently in later lessons, so be sure to learn them well.

## **Answers & Comments**

In this section you will find the answers to the exercises, as well as comments about important or unusually difficult points.

Those who participated in the preparation of the video series *Yan and the Japanese People*, the television course, and this textbook are as follows:

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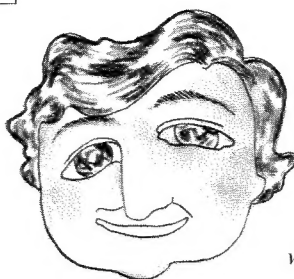




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# CHARACTERS



Yan

*A cheerful young man who experiences and learns many new things during his life in Japan*

## The Katos



Mr. Katô



Mrs. Katô



Tarô  
(the son)



Midori  
(the daughter)!

*A family which helps Yan with his new life in Japan*

## The Suzukis



Mr. Suzuki



Mrs. Suzuki

*Yan's landlord and landlady*

## Mr. Kobayashi



Mr. Hara

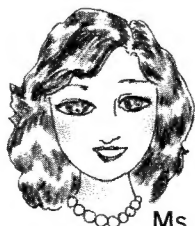


## The Institute of

## Modern Architecture



Mr. Takahashi



Ms. Okada

*Yan's new fellow workers at the Institute*

# EPISODE ONE

## YAN ARRIVES IN JAPAN (For Lessons 1 & 2)

### ► Synopsis

*Yan arrives at Narita International Airport – and establishes his character as lovable but slightly clumsy, as he bumps into two other travelers' luggage carts and sends suitcases tumbling in all directions. Mr. Katô and his son Tarô meet Yan at the airport and drive him home. En route they see huge housing complexes, the Tokyo Monorail, and Tokyo Tower. They arrive at the Katôs' and celebrate Yan's arrival with a toast and a dinner of sushi and sukiyaki.*

### ► Transcription

**DAI ICHI WA:**  
YAN DESU. DÔZO YOROSHIKU.

**EPISODE ONE:**  
I'M YAN. NICE TO MEET YOU.

**[1] Narita Shin Tôkyô Kokusai Kûkô Tôchaku Robii.**

**Anaunsu** Nihon kôkû jûgo bin wa, tadaima jûnana  
ban gêto ni tôchaku shimashita.

*(Mr. Katô and his son Tarô enter. Mr. Katô points  
at the flight information board.)*

**Katô** A, are da.

**Anaunsu** Japan Air Lines Flight 15 now arriving  
at gate 17.

*(Yan appears.)*

**Woman passenger A** Yan-san, dômo. Ja, ogenki  
de ne. Sayonara.

**Woman passenger B** Sayonara.

**Yan** Sayonara.

**Women passengers A,B** Have a nice day.

**Katô no koe** A, Yan-san. Yan-sân.

**Yan** A, Katô-san.

**Katô** Yâ, irasshai.

**Yan** Katô-san, shibaraku.

**Katô** Ya, ya, yôkoso.  
Yan-san, Tarô desu.

**Tarô** Hajimemashite. Tarô desu.

**Yan** Â, Tarô-san desu ka?

**Tarô** Hai.

**[SCENE 1] Arrival lobby, New Tokyo  
International Airport (Narita)**

**Voice over loudspeaker** Japan Air Lines Flight  
15 now arriving at Gate 17.

*(Mr. Katô and his son Tarô enter. Mr. Katô points  
at the flight information board.)*

**Mr. Katô** Ah, that's it.

**Voice over loudspeaker [in English]** Japan Air  
Lines Flight 15 now arriving at Gate 17.

*(Yan appears.)*

**Woman passenger A** Well, Yan, take care of  
yourself. Goodbye.

**Woman passenger B** Goodbye.

**Yan** Goodbye.

**Women passengers A and B** Have a nice day!

**Mr. Katô [offstage]** Ah, Yan! Ya-n!

**Yan** Ah, Mr. Katô!

**Mr. Katô** Welcome to Japan.

**Yan** Mr. Katô, it's been a while.

**Mr. Katô** Well, well, so glad you're here!  
Yan, this is Tarô.

**Tarô** How do you do? I'm Tarô.

**Yan** Ah, so you're Tarô!

**Tarô** That's right.



**Yan** Yan desu. Dôzo yoroshiku.

**Tarô** Yoroshiku.

**Katô** Sâ, ikimashô. Tarô, kuruma.

**Tarô** Hai.

**Katô** Kore (onegai shimasu).

li (de)su ne.

**Woman passenger C** Chotto.

*(She picks up Yan's package and brings it over.)*

**Woman passenger C** Kore wa anata no desu ka?

**Yan** A, hai, watashi no desu.

Dômo arigatô gozaimasu.

**Woman passenger C** Iie. Ja.

*(Yan's cart collides with that of another passenger.*

*The contents of both carts spill.)*

**Yan** A, dômo sumimasen.

**Male passenger** Kochira koso. Dômo.

*(As he starts to pick up his belongings, Yan this time bumps into Woman passenger C's cart and spills its contents.)*

**Woman passenger C** Â.

**Katô** Â, dômo sumimasen.

**Yan** Dômo sumimasen.

**Katô** Oi, Tarô. Kore.

**Tarô** Hai hai.

**Yan** I'm Yan. It's nice to meet you.

**Tarô** It's my privilege.

**Mr. Katô** Well, let's go. Tarô, the car.

**Tarô** Right.

**Mr. Katô** *(Can you take care of) this?*

*Everything's okay, right?*

**Woman passenger C [offstage]** Excuse me.

*(She picks up Yan's package and brings it over.)*

**Woman passenger C** Is this yours?

**Yan** Yes, it is.

*Thank you very much.*

**Woman passenger C** Not at all.

*(Yan's cart collides with that of another passenger.*

*The contents of both carts spill.)*

**Yan** Oh, I'm so sorry.

**Male passenger** My fault. Sorry.

*(As he starts to pick up his belongings, Yan this time bumps into Woman passenger C's cart and spills its contents.)*

**Woman passenger C** Oh, no.

**Mr. Katô** Oh, I'm so sorry.

**Yan** I'm so sorry.

**Mr. Katô** Hey, Tarô! Take care of this.

**Tarô** Right.

**Katô** Kore wa Yan-san no nimotsu desu ka?  
**Yan** Ê. A, kore wa watashi no desu.  
**Katô** Yan-san, kore wa?  
**Yan** A, sore mo watashi no desu.  
**Woman passenger C** Ara, kore wa watashi no dewa arimasen.  
**Yan** Jâ, kore wa dare no desu ka?  
**Katô** A, kore wa watashi no desu.  
 Kore wa anata no desu ka?  
**Male passenger** Hai, watashi no desu.  
 A, dômo arigato gozaimasu.  
**Katô** Iya iya, dô itashimashite.  
**Yan** Are! Kore wa watashi no dewa arimasen.  
**Woman passenger C** A, sore wa watashi no desu.  
*(The contents spill as Yan tries to hand the package over.)*  
**Woman passenger C** A! Â.  
**Yan** Â! Dômo suimasen.  
**Tarô** Dômo suimasen.

## 2 Hashiru kuruma no naka

**Yan** Kono kuruma wa Tarô-san no desu ka?  
**Katô** Iie, watashi no desu.  
**Yan** Nihon no kuruma desu ka?  
**Katô** Ê, sô desu.  
**Tarô** Yan-san.  
*(Tarô points to the rear of the car. When he turns on the radio, the antenna goes up automatically.)*  
**Yan** Katô-san, are wa nan desu ka?  
**Katô** E, dore desu ka?  
**Yan** Are desu yo, are. Ano biru.  
**Katô** Â, are wa danchi desu.  
**Yan** Danchi?  
**Katô** Ê, zenbu jûtaku desu.  
**Yan** Hê.

## 3 Katô-ke no genkan to ima

*(The car stops in front of the Katôs' home. The doorbell rings.)*  
**Midori** Okâsan, hayaku, hayaku.  
**Katô fujin** Â! Midori.  
*(She helps Midori take off her apron.)*

**Mr. Katô** Is this yours, Yan?  
**Yan** Yes, that's mine.  
**Mr. Katô** Yan, what about this?  
**Yan** Yes, that's mine too.  
**Woman passenger C** Huh? This isn't mine.

**Yan** Then whose is it?  
**Mr. Katô** Oh, that's mine.  
 Is this yours?  
**Male passenger** Yes, that's mine.  
 Ah, thank you.  
**Mr. Katô** Oh no, not at all.  
**Yan** Eh? This isn't mine.  
**Woman passenger C** Oh, that's mine.  
*(The contents spill as Yan tries to hand the package over.)*  
**Woman passenger C** Oh, no!  
**Yan** Oh, I'm so sorry.  
**Tarô** I'm very sorry.

## SCENE 2 Driving home

**Yan** Is this car yours, Tarô?  
**Mr. Katô** No, it's mine.  
**Yan** Is it a Japanese car?  
**Mr. Katô** Yes, it is.  
**Tarô** Yan.  
*(Tarô points to the rear of the car. When he turns on the radio, the antenna goes up automatically.)*  
**Yan** Mr. Katô, what's that?  
**Mr. Katô** Huh? What's what?  
**Yan** That. Those buildings.  
**Mr. Katô** Oh, that's a housing complex.  
**Yan** A housing complex?  
**Mr. Katô** Yes, those are all apartment buildings.  
**Yan** Hmmm.

## SCENE 3 Arriving at the Katôs' home

*(The car stops in front of the Katôs' home. The doorbell rings.)*  
**Midori** Mother, hurry, hurry.  
**Mrs. Katô** Ah, Midori(, wait)!  
*(She helps Midori take off her apron.)*

**Midori** Okaen nasai.  
**Fujin** Okaeri nasai.  
**Katô** Sâ, Yan-san, dôzo.  
**Fujin** Dôzo.  
**Yan** Hai. Shitsurei shimasu.  
**Fujin** Sa, sa, dôzo.  
*(She shows him to the living room.)*  
**Katô** Yan-san, kanai desu.  
**Fujin** Hajimemashite. Dôzo yoroshiku.  
**Yan** Hajimemashite. Yan desu.  
**Midori** Atashi, midori desu.  
Dôzo yoroshiku.  
**Yan** Midori-san. Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.  
*(He hands Midori a present.)*  
**Midori** Â, dômo arigatô gozaimasu.  
**Katô** Ô, â, yokatta ne.  
*(Yan also hands presents to Mrs. Katô.)*  
**Fujin** Dômo.  
**Katô** Sâ, Yan-san, dôzo.  
*(He offers Yan a chair.)*  
**Fujin** Dôzo.

#### **[4] Washitsu**

**Fujin** Omatase shimashita. Hai, Midori.  
*(She hands Midori a tray of sushi to be placed before Yan.)*  
**Katô** Soi jâ, Yan-san no rainichi o shuku shite,  
kanpai shimashô.  
**Ichidô** Kanpâi.

**Midori** Welcome home.  
**Mrs. Katô** Welcome home.  
**Mr. Katô** Yan, please go ahead.  
**Mrs. Katô** Please come in.  
**Yan** All right. Thank you.  
**Mrs. Katô** Please, come this way.  
*(She shows him to the living room.)*  
**Mr. Katô** Yan, this is my wife.  
**Mrs. Katô** How do you do? It's a great privilege.  
**Yan** How do you do? I'm Yan.  
**Midori** My name is Midori.  
I'm pleased to meet you.  
**Yan** Midori. I'm glad to meet you.  
*(He hands Midori a present.)*  
**Midori** Oh, thank you very much.  
**Mr. Katô** Oh, wasn't that nice?  
*(Yan also hands presents to Mrs. Katô.)*  
**Mrs. Katô** How kind of you.  
**Mr. Katô** Well, Yan, please have a seat.  
*(He offers Yan a chair.)*  
**Mrs. Katô** Please.

#### **SCENE 4 A tatami room in the Katôs' home**

**Mrs. Katô** Sorry to have kept you waiting. Midori...  
*(She hands Midori a tray of sushi to be placed before Yan.)*  
**Mr. Katô** Let's have a toast to celebrate Yan's  
arrival in Japan.  
**All** Cheers!

**End of Episode One**

---

# Lesson 1

---

## Today's Expressions

1. *I'm Yan. Nice to meet you.*
2. *Is this Yan's baggage?*
3. { *A: Is this your baggage, Yan?*  
*B: Yes, that's mine.*

## Today's Lesson

### ► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I

**Katô** Ya, ya, yôkoso.

Yan-san, Tarô desu.

**Tarô** Hajimemashite. Tarô desu.

**Yan** Â, Tarô-san desu ka?

**Tarô** Hai.

**Yan** Yan desu. Dôzo yoroshiku.

**Tarô** Yoroshiku.

**Mr. Katô** Well, well, so glad you're here!

Yan, this is Tarô.

**Tarô** How do you do? I'm Tarô.

**Yan** Ah, so you're Tarô!

**Tarô** That's right.

**Yan** I'm Yan. It's nice to meet you.

**Tarô** It's my privilege.

## WORDS & PHRASES

Yôkoso. (*I'm glad to see you.*) / Hajimemashite. (*How do you do?*) / Hai. (*That's right. / Yes.*) / Dôzo yoroshiku. (*It's nice to meet you.*)

## NOTES

① (Watashi wa) Yan desu. (I'm Yan.)

   **desu** is a sentence used to tell what a thing is or who a person is. In this part of the skit, there are many introductions, and it is this sentence which is used to give people's names. One example is Yan **desu**, which of course means "I'm Yan" or "My name is Yan."

In this sentence it's clear from the situation that Yan is talking about himself, and in such cases the first part of the sentence (**Watashi wa**) is normally omitted. And when Mr. Katô introduced his son to Yan, he just indicated him with his hand and said "**Tarô desu.**" Note that there are no words in the Japanese that correspond to "this is," but what he said obviously means "This is Tarô."

## ► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

**Yan** Dômo sumimasen.

**Katô** Oi, Tarô. Kore.

**Tarô** Hai hai.

**Katô** Kore wa Yan-san no nimotsu desu ka?

**Yan** Ê. A, kore wa watashi no desu.

**Katô** Yan-san, kore wa?

**Yan** A, sore mo watashi no desu.

**Woman passenger C** Ara, kore wa watashi no dewa arimasen.

**Yan** Jâ, kore wa dare no desu ka?

**Katô** A, kore wa watashi no desu.  
Kore wa anata no desu ka?

**Male passenger** Hai, watashi no desu.  
A, dômo arigatô gozaimasu.

**Katô** Iya iya, dô itashimashite.

**Yan** Are! Kore wa watashi no dewa arimasen.

**Woman passenger C** A, sore wa watashi no desu.

(The contents spill as Yan tries to hand the package over.)

**Woman passenger C** A! Â.

**Yan** Â! Dômo suimasen.

**Yan** I'm so sorry.

**Mr. Katô** Hey, Tarô! Take care of this.

**Tarô** Right.

**Mr. Katô** Is this yours, Yan?

**Yan** Yes, that's mine.

**Mr. Katô** Yan, what about this?

**Yan** Yes, that's mine too.

**Woman passenger C** Huh? This isn't mine.

**Yan** Then whose is it?

**Mr. Katô** Oh, that's mine.  
Is this yours?

**Male passenger** Yes, that's mine.  
Ah, thank you.

**Mr. Katô** Oh no, not at all.

**Yan** Eh? This isn't mine.

**Woman passenger C** Oh, that's mine.

(The contents spill as Yan tries to hand the package over.)

**Woman passenger C** Oh, no!

**Yan** Oh, I'm so sorry.



## WORDS & PHRASES

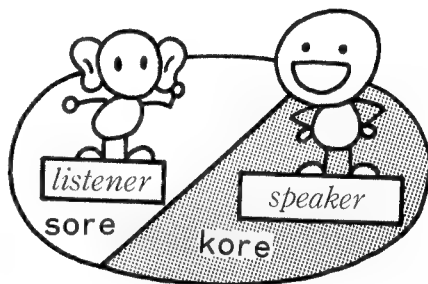
Dômo su(m)imasen. (*I'm so sorry.*) / Oi. (*Hey!*) / kore (*this*) / Hai. (*Right./O.K.*) /  
nimotsu (*baggage [the packages, bags, etc. that one is carrying]*) / Ê. (*Yes./That's right.*) /  
watashi (*I/me*) / sore (*that*) / Ara! [*an expression of surprise, used mostly by women*] /  
Jâ, ... (*Well, then ...*) / anata (*you*) / Dômo arigatô gozaimasu. (*Thank you very  
much.*) / Iya. (*No.*) / Dôitashimashite. (*Not at all./You're welcome.*) / Are! [*an  
expression of surprise*]

## NOTES

② Kore wa  desu. (*This is .*)

Sore wa  desu. (*That is .*)

The word **kore** indicates something which the speaker has in his hand or which is quite close to him. **Sore**, on the other hand, indicates something which the person he is talking to is holding or which is near that person. The sentences above are used to tell something about the identity or qualities of **kore** or **sore**.



③ Yan-san no nimotsu (*Yan's baggage*)

The little word **no** here indicates possession, or ownership.

Watashi no nimotsu (*my baggage*)

Anata no nimotsu (*your baggage*)

④ Kore wa anata no desu ka? (*Is this yours?*)

A statement can be changed to a question simply by adding the grammatical particle **ka** at the end.

Kore wa anata no nimotsu desu ka?

Words like **kore** and **sore** are used when it is clear what they stand for, so in most cases it isn't necessary to make special mention of a word like **nimotsu**. And so instead of saying

Kore wa anata no nimotsu desu ka?

the Japanese usually say:

Kore wa anata no desu ka?

Hai. Sore wa watashi no desu.

★ The word **anata** is not used in speaking to older people or to one's superiors. In such cases, the Japanese usually add **-san** after the name of the person being spoken to to mean "you." When speaking to a teacher, **-sensei** is used instead of **-san**. So if you wanted to ask the teacher on the screen "Is this your textbook?", you should say:

Kore wa Althaus-sensei no tekisuto desu ka?

## Exercises

I. Let's see if you can do these things in Japanese:

1. tell your name

Watashi wa  desu.

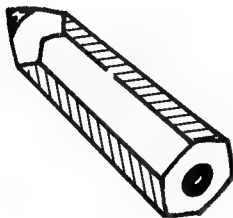
2. tell what you do

Watashi wa  desu.

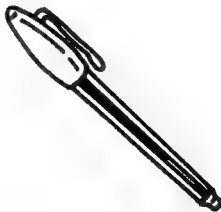
- a. gakusei (a student)
- b. kaishain (an office worker)
- c. shufu (a housewife)

3. tell what you're using to write with right now (Hold it in your hand as you answer.)

Kore wa  desu.



enpitsu



bôrupen



pen

II. Try to say the following sentences in Japanese:

1. How do you do?
2. I'm sorry.
3. Is this your fountain pen?
4. These are my pencils.

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

## Writing & Pronunciation

1. The Japanese people today use a combination of three different systems of writing. But the Japanese sentences explained on the screen and in your text appear in a completely different kind of writing — the Latin alphabet. The alphabet has been used to make things easier for you and to help you use the limited time of this once-a-week broadcast to learn, as efficiently as possible, some of the basic sentence patterns of Japanese.
2. When you first saw Japanese written in the Latin alphabet, you probably noticed right away that there were a lot of vowels. It is true that almost every syllable contains a vowel, but actually the total number of Japanese vowels is quite small — only five, and each of the five has only one pronunciation. They are listed below, each with an English word containing a vowel which is close in pronunciation.

a	Similar to the <u>a</u> in <u>father</u> .
i	Similar to the <u>ee</u> in <u>see</u> .
u	Similar to the <u>ou</u> in <u>you</u> . (But you shouldn't round your lips when you pronounce the Japanese sound.)
e	Similar to the <u>e</u> in <u>bet</u> .
o	Similar to the <u>o</u> in <u>blow</u> .
3. The mark ^ , which you will see over some vowels such as the first o in “Dômo sumimasen,” means that that vowel is to be drawn out to the length of two syllables.

## Culture & Life

### 1. Tokyo International Airport (Narita)



**W**ith more than 120 flights landing and taking off a day, this is the biggest airport in Japan, and will probably be the gateway for anyone who visits Japan from abroad. It's about 70 kilometers (45 miles) from the center of Tokyo. The trip usually takes 70 or 80 minutes by car or limousine bus, but when there are traffic jams, it can take forever!

### 2. Greetings

**B**owing is the most common form of greeting among the Japanese. The depth of the bow shows the degree of politeness. In some situations, such as when they are greeting a foreigner, the Japanese may shake hands instead of bowing. But even when they are greeting a family member or a close friend whom they have longed to see for months, the Japanese do not hug and kiss, so please don't mistake the absence of such a welcome for coldness.



## Words & Phrases to Memorize

watashi (I)

anata (you)

kore (this)

sore (that)

enpitsu (pencil)

bôrupen (ball-point pen)

kamera (camera)

tekisuto (textbook)

nimotsu (baggage)

-san (Mr./Mrs./Miss ~)

-sensei (Professor ~)

Hajimemashite. (How do you do?)

Dôzo yoroshiku. (It's nice to meet you.)

Dômo arigatô gozaimasu.

(Thank you very much.)

Dôitashimashite.

(Not at all. / You're welcome.)

Dômo sumimasen. (I'm very sorry.)

## Answers & Comments

II. 1. Hajimemashite.

*(Make a slight bow as you say this.)*

2. Dômo su(m)imasen.

*(Make a slight bow as you say this, too.)*

3. Kore wa anata no pen desu ka?

*(Ka must be pitched higher than the rest of the sentence.)*

4. Kore wa watashi no enpitsu desu.

*(The form enpitsu does not change even when it's plural.)*

---

# Lesson 2

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## Today's Expressions

1. *What's that?*
2. *This isn't mine.*
3. *Whose is this?*
4. *Is this a camera, too?*

## Today's Lesson

### ► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I

**Yan** Katô-san, are wa nan desu ka?

**Katô** E, dore desu ka?

**Yan** Are desu yo, are. Ano biru.

**Katô** Â, are wa danchi desu.

**Yan** Danchi?

**Katô** Ê, zenbu jûtaku desu.

**Yan** Hê.

**Yan** *Mr. Katô, what's that?*

**Mr. Katô** *Huh? What's what?*

**Yan** *That. Those buildings.*

**Mr. Katô** *Oh, that's a housing complex.*

**Yan** *A housing complex?*

**Mr. Katô** *Yes, those are all apartment buildings.*

**Yan** *Hmmm.*

### WORDS & PHRASES

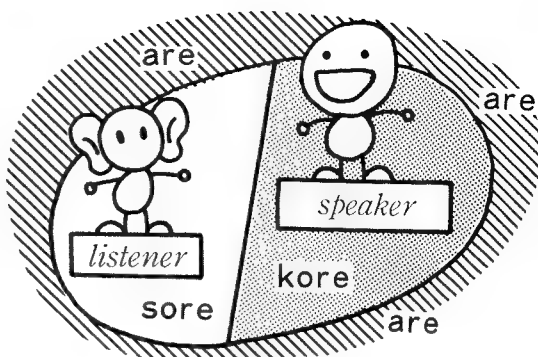
E (*Huh?*) / biru (*(big) building*) / Â. (*Oh.*) / danchi (*(apartment) complex*) / Ê. (*Yes.*) / zenbu (*(all)*) / jûtaku (*(residence)*) / Hê. (*Hmmm.*)

## NOTES

### ① Are wa nan desu ka? (What's that?)

**Are** is used to refer to something which is not close to either the speaker or the person he's speaking to. Since the thing being talked about isn't near either person, the reply to "Are wa nan desu ka?" will also contain the word **are**, not **kore** or **sore**: "Are wa  desu."

The question "Nan desu ka?" is used to ask what something is.



## ▶ MINI-SKIT 1

(A conversation about cameras)

**Sugihara** Kore mo kamera desu ka?

**Kaihô** Hai, sore mo kamera desu.

**Sugihara** Sore mo kamera desu ka?

(Sugihara-san grabs the camera from Kaihô-san.

Kaihô-san speaks as he looks at it.)

**Kaihô** Hai, sore mo kamera desu.

**Sugihara** Kore mo kamera desu ka?

**Kaihô** Iie, sore wa kamera dewa arimasen.

(Kaihô-san takes it from Sugihara-san.)

**Kaihô** Kore wa rajio desu.

(A conversation about cameras)

**Sugihara** Is this a camera, too?

**Kaihô** Yes, that's a camera, too.

**Sugihara** Is that a camera, too?

(Sugihara-san grabs the camera from Kaihô-san.

Kaihô-san speaks as he looks at it.)

**Kaihô** Yes, that's a camera, too.

**Sugihara** Is this also a camera?

**Kaihô** No, that's not a camera.

(Kaihô-san takes it from Sugihara-san.)

**Kaihô** It's a radio.

## WORDS & PHRASES

kamera (camera) / Iie. (No.) / rajio (radio)

## NOTES

- ② Kore mo kamera desu. (*This is a camera, too.*)

*You have already learned about sentences like “Kore wa kamera desu.” If you change the wa to mo, the sentence comes to mean “This is a camera, too.”*

- ③ Sore wa  dewa arimasen. (*That is not .*)

*The sentence “Sore wa  desu” can be made into a negative statement just by changing desu to dewa arimasen. In conversation dewa is often slurred and pronounced as ज्या:*

“Sore wa  ज्या arimasen.”

## ► MINI-SKIT II

(*Sugihara-san searches for the owner of the camera.*)

**Sugihara** Kore wa Kaihō-san no desu ka?

**Kaihō** Iie, watashi no dewa arimasen.

**Sugihara** Kore wa Althaus-sensei no desu ka?

**Althaus** Iie, watashi no dewa arimasen.

**Sugihara** Kore wa dare no desu ka?

(*Sugihara-san walks around, looking for the owner of the camera.*)

**Sugihara** Kore wa dare no desu ka?

**Mine** Â, sono rajio wa watashi no desu.

(*Sugihara-san searches for the owner of the camera.*)

**Sugihara** Is this yours (, Kaihō-san)?

**Kaihō** No, it isn't mine.

**Sugihara** Is this yours (, Althaus-sensei)?

**Althaus** No, it isn't mine.

**Sugihara** Whose is this?

(*Sugihara-san walks around, looking for the owner of the camera.*)

**Sugihara** Whose is this?

**Mine** Oh, that radio is mine.

## NOTES

- ④ Kore wa dare no desu ka? (*Whose is this?*)

*This question is used to ask who something belongs to.*



⑤ sono rajio (that radio)

When the speaker wants to make clear exactly what he is talking about, he will use **kono** , **sono** , or **ano** . But when he has the object in question in his hand or is pointing at it so that his listener knows what he means, the speaker will usually use **kore**, **sore**, or **are** instead.

kono kamera	→	kore
sono rajio	→	sore
ano biru	→	are

## Exercises

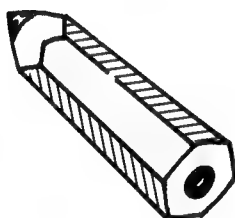
I. Look at the pictures and try naming the things you see in Japanese.

Example:

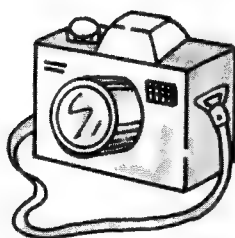
Pen desu.



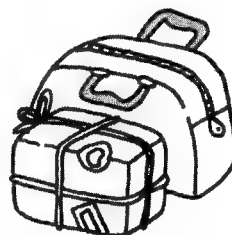
1.



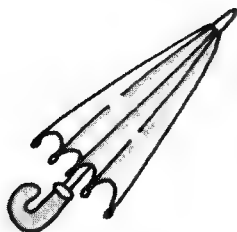
2.



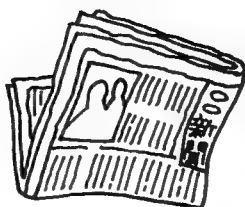
3.



4.

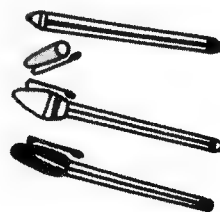


5.



shinbun

6.

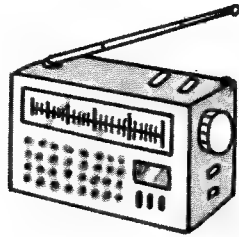


II. Look at the pictures and try answering the questions in Japanese.

1. Enpitsu desu ka?

2. Nan desu ka?

3. Anata no desu ka?



III. Try to say these sentences in Japanese:

1. Thank you very much.
2. What's that?
3. Is this also a camera?
4. Are these yours?
5. These are not mine.
6. Whose is that?

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

## Writing & Pronunciation

For the time being in our lessons, we're going to use the Latin alphabet to write Japanese. Here are some pointers about vowels to help you pronounce certain combinations of letters of the alphabet as much like Japanese as possible.

1.            **ô**      As you learned in Lesson 1, the mark over the o means that you should draw the "o" sound out to twice its normal length—that is, give the "ô" sound twice as much time as "o".

Dômo sumimasen.            (I'm very sorry.)

Dômo arigatô gozaimasu.            (Thank you very much.)

Katô-san            (Mr. Katô)

Tarô-san            (Tarô)

2.            **ii**      Don't pronounce two separate "i" sounds. Instead, draw "i" out to twice its normal length.

Iie, sore wa kamera dewa arimasen.

(No, that's not a camera.)

3.

ei

*Don't pronounce an "e" and then an "i". The "ei" combination is actually equivalent to a long "e", or to "ee", so just draw out the "e" sound to twice its normal time value.*

Althaus-sensei

(Professor Althaus)

## Culture & Life

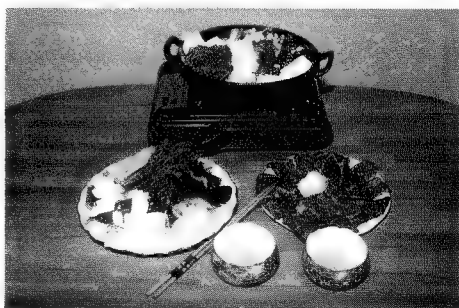
### 1. Danchi



**A** danchi is a group of apartment houses with just a little space for each family. Because there isn't enough land for everyone to build a house in the Tokyo area, many people live in danchi, which are modest but cozy. The Katô's house in the skit is much larger than the average middle-class home. People are usually more reluctant to invite people to their homes than it appears in the skit, not because of a lack of hospitality, but because of a lack of space.

### 2. Sushi & Sukiyaki

**T**hese are both foods for special occasions. You may have noticed both of them being served in the skit to celebrate Yan's arrival. People don't usually have sushi or sukiyaki, but lighter and less expensive meals.



sukiyaki

## Words & Phrases to Memorize

tabako (cigarette)

megane (glasses)

shinbun (newspaper)

rajio (radio)

kasa (umbrella)

isu (chair)

jitensha (bicycle)

kuruma (car)

hikôki (airplane)

are (that)

Nihon (Japan)

kono (this ~)

sono (that ~)

ano (that ~)

nani (what)

dare (who)

Dômo arigatô gozaimasu.

(Thank you very much.)

## Answers & Comments

- I. 1. Enpitsu desu.  
2. Kamera desu.  
3. Nimotsu desu.  
4. Kasa desu.  
5. Shinbun desu.  
6. Bôrupen desu.

- II. 1. Iie, enpitsu dewa arimasen. (Bôrupen desu.)  
2. Rajio desu.  
3. Iie, watashi no dewa arimasen.  
(Of course they couldn't be yours, could they?)

- III. 1. Dômo arigatô gozaimasu.  
(Be sure to put gozaimasu at the end!)
2. Are wa nan desu ka?  
3. Kore mo kamera desu ka?  
4. Kore wa anata no desu ka?  
(Did you remember to use the same form as if the sentence were singular?)
5. Kore wa watashi no dewa arimasen.  
6. Are wa dare no desu ka?

### ► Synopsis

Tarô takes Yan to look for a place of his own to live. They discuss the matter with a real estate agent. Yan wants a place with a bath, and a Japanese-style room. The agent takes them to see a small detached house in a garden. The landlady, Mrs. Suzuki, brings them tea. A few days later, Yan moves in, with the help of the Katôs. A delivery boy brings lunch. Yan takes Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki a traditional gift of noodles. The skit ends with Yan and the Katôs having lunch in his new home.

### ► Transcription

**DAI NI WA:**  
ARE, NEKO GA IMASU YO.

**EPISODE TWO:**  
OH, THERE'S A CAT!

#### 1 Den'en chôfu-eki kônai

**Eki no anaunsu** Den'en chôfu, Den'en chôfu de  
gozaimasu.

Mekama-sen wa, norikae de gozaimasu.

#### 2 Eki mae no fudôsan-ya

**Fudôsan-ya** Okyakusan, kore wa dô desu ka?

**Tarô** Furoba ga arimasu ka?

**Fudôsan-ya** Ie ie, furoba wa arimasen.

Etto, etto, furoba, furoba.

(He searches through his files and offers Tarô and Yan seats.)

**Fudôsan-ya** A!, ma, dôzo. Kore wa dô desu ka?

**Yan** Ân.

**Fudôsan-ya** Yôshitsu to furoba ga arimasu.

**Yan** Nihon-shiki no heya wa arimasen ka?

**Fudôsan-ya** Ân, washitsu desu ne. Arimasu yo.

Êto, kore wa dô desu? Kirei na heya desu yo.

**Yan** Daidokoro ga arimasu ka?

**Fudôsan-ya** Ê, Daidokoro mo furoba mo arimasu.

**Tarô** Basho wa doko desu ka?

(The agent steps over to the wall map and points.)

**Fudôsan-ya** Êto ne, basho wa, a, koko desu.

#### SCENE 1 Platform at Den'en chôfu Station

**Voice over loudspeaker** Den'en chôfu. Den'en chôfu.

Transfer to the Mekama Line.

#### SCENE 2 Real estate agency in front of station

**Agent** Sir, how's this?

**Tarô** Does it have a bath?

**Agent** No, it doesn't have a bath.

Let's see. Rooms with baths...

(He searches through his files and offers Tarô and Yan seats.)

**Agent** Have a seat. How's this?

**Yan** Hmm.

**Agent** It has a Western-style room and a bath.

**Yan** Don't you have any Japanese-style rooms?

**Agent** Ah, Japanese-style rooms. Yes, we do.

Let's see. How's this? It has a nice room.

**Yan** Does it have a kitchen?

**Agent** Yes, it has a kitchen and a bath.

**Tarô** Where is it located?

(The agent steps over to the wall map and points.)

**Agent** Let's see... Ah, here it is.

### 3 Ôyasan no ie no mae

*(The agent's car comes to an abrupt stop. Yan and Tarô get out, rubbing their heads.)*

**Fudôsan-ya** Ha Ha Ha. Yâ, sumimasen.

Daijôbu desu ka? Koko desu.

**Yan** Uwâ, rippa na uchi desu ne.

**Fudôsan-ya** Ôyasan no uchi desu.

*(He points with his fan.)*

**Fudôsan-ya** Okyakusan, heya wa achira desu.

Kono ura desu.

### 4 Ôyasan no niwa

**Tarô** Yan-san, ike ga arimasu yo.

**Yan** Nanika imasu ka?

**Tarô** Ân, nani mo imasen ne.

Are, neko ga imasu yo.

**Yan** E! Doko ni?

*(Yan peers into the water. Tarô points to the cat sitting on the stone lantern. He had noticed its image reflected in the water.)*

**Tarô** Hora, asoko ni imasu yo.

**Yan** Ân, asoko desu ka!

*(The two laugh.)*

**Fudôsan-ya** Okyakusan, dôzo kochira e.

### 5 Ôyasan no hanare

**Fudôsan-ya** Dô desu? Atarashii heya desu yo.

**Yan** Ân.

**Tarô** Tatami mo kirei desu ne.

Akarui heya desu ne, Yan-san.

**Yan** Sô desu ne.

**Fudôsan-ya** Okyakusan, daidokoro wa koko desu yo. Gasu to suidô ga arimasu. Hora.

**Yan** Ân.

*(He turns on the water.)*

**Yan** Furo wa doko ni arimasu ka?

**Fudôsan-ya** Ân, furoba wa furoba, furoba.

*(He opens a closet door.)*

**Fudôsan-ya** A, furoba wa koko dewa arimasen.

A, furoba wa koko desu.

**Yan** Hê.

**Fudôsan-ya** Shawâ mo arimasu yo.

### SCENE 3 In front of the landlord's house

*(The agent's car comes to an abrupt stop. Yan and Tarô get out, rubbing their heads.)*

**Agent** [Laughing] Sorry.

Are you all right? This is it.

**Yan** Wow, this is a splendid place.

**Agent** This is the landlord's house.

*(He points with his fan.)*

**Agent** Sir, the apartment is over there, in back.

### SCENE 4 The landlord's garden

**Tarô** Yan, there's a pond!

**Yan** Is there anything in it?

**Tarô** Ummm, no, there isn't anything.

Oh, there's a cat!

**Yan** Eh? Where?

*(Yan peers into the water. Tarô points to the cat sitting on the stone lantern. He had noticed its image reflected in the water.)*

**Tarô** See, there it is.

**Yan** Oh, over there!

*(The two laugh.)*

**Agent** Please come this way.

### SCENE 5 The landlord's detached apartment

**Agent** How do you like it? It's a new room.

**Yan** Ahh!

**Tarô** The tatami mats are clean.

The room gets a lot of sunshine, Yan.

**Yan** Yes, it does.

**Agent** Sir, the kitchen is this way. It has gas and water, see?

**Yan** Umm.

*(He turns on the water.)*

**Yan** Where is the bath?

**Agent** Ah, the bath, the bath.

*(He opens a closet door.)*

**Agent** This isn't it.

Ah, here it is.

**Yan** Ahh!

**Agent** It has a shower, too.

**Yan** Ii furoba desu ne.

**Fudôsan-ya** Hâ ha.

**Suzuki fujin** Sâ, sa, minasan, ocha o dôzo.

**Fudôsan-ya** A! Korya dômo sumimasen. Okyakusan, kochira, ôyasan no Suzuki-san desu.

**Fujin** Suzuki de gozaimasu.

Dôzo yoroshiku.

**Tarô** Hajimemashite.

**Yan** Hajimemashie. Yoroshiku.

**Fujin** Sa, ocha o dôzo.

**Yan, Tarô** Arigatô gozaimasu.

**Fudôsan-ya** Sa sa, itadakimashô. Ja, suimasen.

## 6 Sûjitsu go, onaji heya

(The Katôs are all helping Yan move.)

**Katô fujin** Yan-san, chotto.

**Yan** Hai.

**Fujin** Yan-san, ochawan ya osara wa koko ni arimasu yo.

**Yan** Hai.

**Fujin** Naifu ya fôku ya supûn wa kono naka.

**Yan** Hai.

**Fujin** Koppu to kôhî-kappu wa kono ue desu.

**Yan** Hai, dômo arigatô gozaimashita.

**Midori** Yôfuku wa kono naka desu yo.

**Soba-ya** Omachidôsamâ. Hai, omachidôsama deshita.

**Katô** O! Sâ, kita, kita. Sâ, dômo dômo. Oi, Tarô.

**Tarô** Midori, Midori, têburu, têburu.

**Katô** Are, têburu wa doko da?

**Fujin** Hai hai, têburu.

**Katô** Êto, doko itta ka na.

**Fujin** Êto ne, koko, koko nimo nai shi.

**Yan** A! Têburu wa koko ni arimasu.

**Katô** Â, nan(da). Kotchi dashite.

**Yan** It's a nice bathroom, isn't it?

(The agent's interjection indicates modest agreement.)

**Mrs. Suzuki** Well, won't you all please have some tea?

**Agent** Oh, that's very kind of you. [To Yan] Sir, this is the landlady, Mrs. Suzuki.

**Mrs. Suzuki** My name is Suzuki.

I'm very happy to meet you.

**Tarô** Pleased to meet you.

**Yan** How do you do? I'm pleased to meet you.

**Mrs. Suzuki** Please have your tea.

**Yan and Tarô** Thank you.

**Agent** Well, shall we then? Thank you.

## SCENE 6 Moving day

(The Katôs are all helping Yan move.)

**Mrs. Katô** Yan, could you come here a minute?

**Yan** Yes, what is it?

**Mrs. Katô** Yan, your bowls and plates are here.

**Yan** I see.

**Mrs. Katô** Your knives, forks, and spoons are in here.

**Yan** All right.

**Mrs. Katô** Your glasses and cups are on top of this.

**Yan** I see. Thank you very much.

**Midori** Your clothes go in here.

**Deliveryman** Sorry to have kept you waiting.

**Mr. Katô** Oh, it's here, it's here. Thanks. Hey, Tarô.

**Tarô** Midori. Midori, the table. The table.

**Mr. Katô** Hey, where's the table?

**Mrs. Katô** The table...

**Mr. Katô** Hmmm, where could it have gone?

**Mrs. Katô** Let's see, it's not here...

**Yan** Aha, here it is.

**Mr. Katô** So that's where it was. Let's put it here.



## 7 Ôyasan no ensaki

**Katô fujin** Gomen kudasai.

**Suzuki** A, kore wa kore wa.

**Katô fujin** Katô de gozaimasu.

Hajimemashite. Yan-san.

**Yan** Kore wa hikkoshi-soba desu.

Dôzo meshiagatte kudasai.

**Suzuki fujin** Oya, mâ, kore wa goteinei ni dômo.

**Katô fujin** Dôzo yoroshiku onegai itashimasu.

**Yan** Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

**Suzuki fusai** Kochira koso, dôzo yoroshiku.

## 8 Yan no heya

**Katô** Hai, Yan-san. Dôzo. Hai, Midori.

Hai, okâsan.

**Katô fujin** Hai, dômo arigatô.

**Katô** Sâ, itadakimashô.

**Ichidô** Itadakimasu.

**Yan** Ân, oishii.

*(They all laugh as he struggles with his noodles.)*

## SCENE 7 The veranda of the landlord's home

**Mrs. Katô** Is anyone home?

**Mr. Suzuki** Well, well!

**Mrs. Katô** My name is Katô.

*I'm pleased to meet you. Yan.*

**Yan** *I've brought some hikkoshi-soba.*

*Please enjoy it.*

**Mrs. Suzuki** Well, how kind of you.

**Mrs. Katô** Your kindness will be greatly appreciated.

**Yan** *I'm looking forward to living here.*

**Mrs. Suzuki** *We're looking forward to having you here.*

## SCENE 8 Yan's room

**Mr. Katô** Here you are, Yan. Here, Midori.

*Here, Mother.*

**Mrs. Katô** Thank you.

**Mr. Katô** Well, shall we?

**All** Itadakimasu.

**Yan** *Mm, that's good.*

*(They all laugh as he struggles with his noodles.)*

End of Episode Two



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# Lesson 3

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## Today's Expressions

1. *There is a pond.*
2. *There is a cat.*
3. { *A: Does it have a bath?*  
*B: No, it doesn't.*

## Today's Lesson

### ► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I

*(The landlord's garden)*

**Tarô** Yan-san, ike ga arimasu yo.

**Yan** Nanika imasu ka?

**Tarô** Ûn, nanimo imasen ne.  
Are. Neko ga imasu yo.

**Yan** E! Doko ni?

*(Yan peers into the water. Tarô points to the cat sitting on the stone lantern. He had noticed its image reflected in the water.)*

**Tarô** Hora, asoko ni imasu yo.

**Yan** Â, asoko desu ka!

*(The landlord's garden)*

**Tarô** Yan, there's a pond!

**Yan** Is there anything in it?

**Tarô** Ummm, no, there isn't anything.  
Oh, there's a cat!

**Yan** Eh? Where?

*(Yan peers into the water. Tarô points to the cat sitting on the stone lantern. He had noticed its image reflected in the water.)*

**Tarô** See, there it is.

**Yan** Oh, over there!

## WORDS & PHRASES

ike (pond) / nanika (anything / something) / Ūn. (Ummm...) / nanimo (nothing / not anything) / Are! (Oh!/Hey!) / E! (Eh?/What?) / Hora. (Look!) / asoko ((over) there) / Â. (Oh!/Ah!)

## NOTES

- ① Ike ga arimasu. (There's a pond .)

The word in the blank before **ga** tells what the object is which is there.

- ② Neko ga imasu. (There's a cat .)

Although **arimasu** is used to talk about the existence of an object, **imasu** is used about the existence or presence of people or animals (including birds and fish, etc.).

## ► MINI-SKIT I

(Mine-san and Sugihara-san are walking in the dark with a flashlight.)

**Mine & Sugihara** A!

**Mine** Isu ga arimasu.

**Sugihara** ...

**Mine & Sugihara** A!

**Mine** Kasa ga arimasu.

**Sugihara** ...

**Mine** Doa ga arimasu.

**Sugihara** ...

(They open the door and enter the room.)

**Mine** A! Neko ga ...

**Sugihara** Neko ga ...

**Mine & Sugihara** Neko ga imasu.

**Neko** Nyão.

(Mine-san and Sugihara-san are walking in the dark with a flashlight.)

**Mine & Sugihara** Oh!

**Mine** There's a chair.

**Sugihara** ...

**Mine & Sugihara** Oh!

**Mine** There's an umbrella.

**Sugihara** ...

**Mine** There's a door.

**Sugihara** ...

(They open the door and enter the room.)

**Mine** Oh! A cat ...

**Sugihara** A cat ...

**Mine & Sugihara** There's a cat.

**Cat** Meow!

## WORDS & PHRASES

A! (Oh!) / isu (chair) / kasa (umbrella) / doa (door) / neko (cat) / nyão (meow)

### ► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

(At the real estate agency)

**Fudôsan-ya** Okyakusan, kore wa dô desu ka?

**Tarô** Furoba ga arimasu ka?

**Fudôsan-ya** Ie ie, furoba wa arimasen.

(At the real estate agency)

**Agent** Sir, how's this?

**Tarô** Does it have a bath?

**Agent** No, it doesn't have a bath.

## WORDS & PHRASES

Okyakusan! (Sir [literally "Mr. Customer"]) / furoba (bath / room for bathing)

## NOTES

③ **Furoba** ga arimasu ka? (Does it have a bath?)

Ie, **furoba** wa arimasen. (No, it doesn't have a bath.)

You have already learned how to form questions about what something is—you just add **ka** at the end of the sentence. (**Kore wa kamera desu ka?**) And questions about the presence or existence of something are formed in exactly the same way—by adding **ka**:

Furoba ga arimasu ka? (Does it have a bath?)

Here are the simplest ways to answer such a question:

Hai, arimasu. (Yes, it does.)

Ie, arimasen. (No, it doesn't.)

Of course, the simple responses to a question about the presence of a living thing, such as **Neko ga imasu ka?** ("Is there a cat?"), would be as follows:

Hai, imasu. (Yes, there is.)

Ie, imasen. (No, there isn't.)

But the answer to the question above about the bath wasn't in such simple form. Instead of just "**Ie, arimasen**," the real estate man said, "**Ie, furoba wa arimasen**." This way of replying emphasizes the word "bath": the man is trying to suggest that while there is no bath, the place does have other good points.

## ▶ MINI-SKIT II

(Mine-san and Sugihara-san arrive at her home together.)

**Mine** Kagi ga arimasu ka?

**Sugihara** Iie, kagi wa arimasen.

(Sugihara-san proudly pushes some buttons on an electronic lock, and the door unlocks.)

**Sugihara** Dôzo!

**Mine** Ha. Shitsureishimasu.

(Mine-san and Sugihara-san arrive at her home together.)

**Mine** Do you have a key?

**Sugihara** No, I don't have a key.

(Sugihara-san proudly pushes some buttons on an electronic lock, and the door unlocks.)

**Sugihara** Please come in.

**Mine** Thank you.

### WORDS & PHRASES

kagi (key) / Dôzo! (Please!!Come in!) / Ha. (All right.) / Shitsureishimasu. (Thank you.)

### NOTES

#### ④ ☐ ga arimasu.

Depending on the situation, this pattern can have one of two slightly different meanings. The first, which we've already talked about, is presence or existence. The other shows possession, or having something. Look at the two possible translations of this example:

Kagi ga arimasu.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(There is a key. [presence])} \\ \text{(I have a key. [possession])} \end{array} \right.$

But the dividing line between the two ways of translating such sentences is not always so clear:

Furoba ga arimasu ka?  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(Is there a bath?)} \\ \text{(Does it have a bath?)} \end{array} \right.$

In this case, the Japanese sentence really means the same thing no matter which way it is translated into English, doesn't it?

#### ⑤ Shitsureishimasu. (Excuse me.)

This expression is commonly used when one enters another's room or home to excuse one's rudeness in intruding, but perhaps a more natural English translation would be just "Thank you."

(A knock is heard.)

Dôzo.

(Please come in.)

Shitsureishimasu.

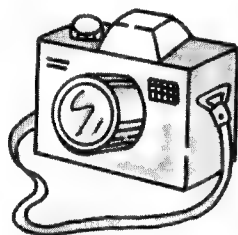
(Thank you.)

“Shitsureishimasu” can be used in many other situations, too. Suppose someone invites you to take a seat, or, on a hot day, tells you to please take off your jacket. If the Japanese go ahead and readily do what they have been invited to do, they often preface their action with “(Ja,) shitsureishimasu.” Literally it means something like “Well, then, I’ll be rude enough to take you up on your kind invitation.” Use of this expression in such situations shows one’s good manners.

## Exercises

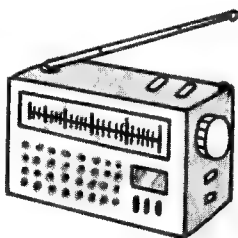
I. Let’s see if you can state the presence of the following things. Beginning with #5, let’s try it with new words.

Example:

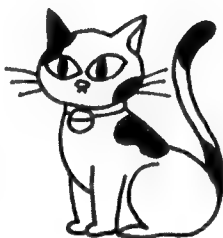


Kamera ga arimasu.

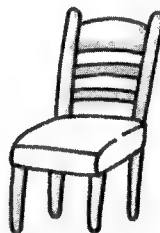
1.



2.



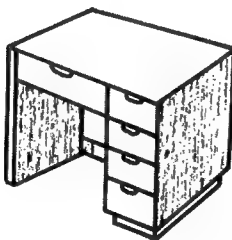
3.



4.

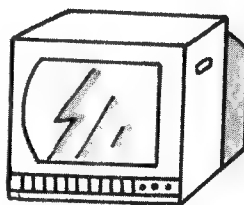


5.



tsukue

6.



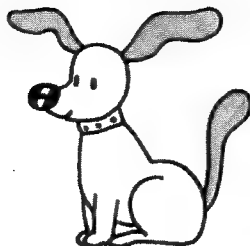
terebi

7.



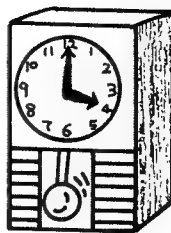
hana

8.



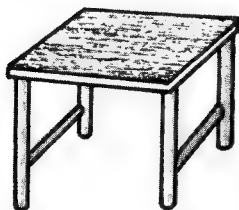
inu

9.



tokei

10.



têburu

11.



kôhî

12.

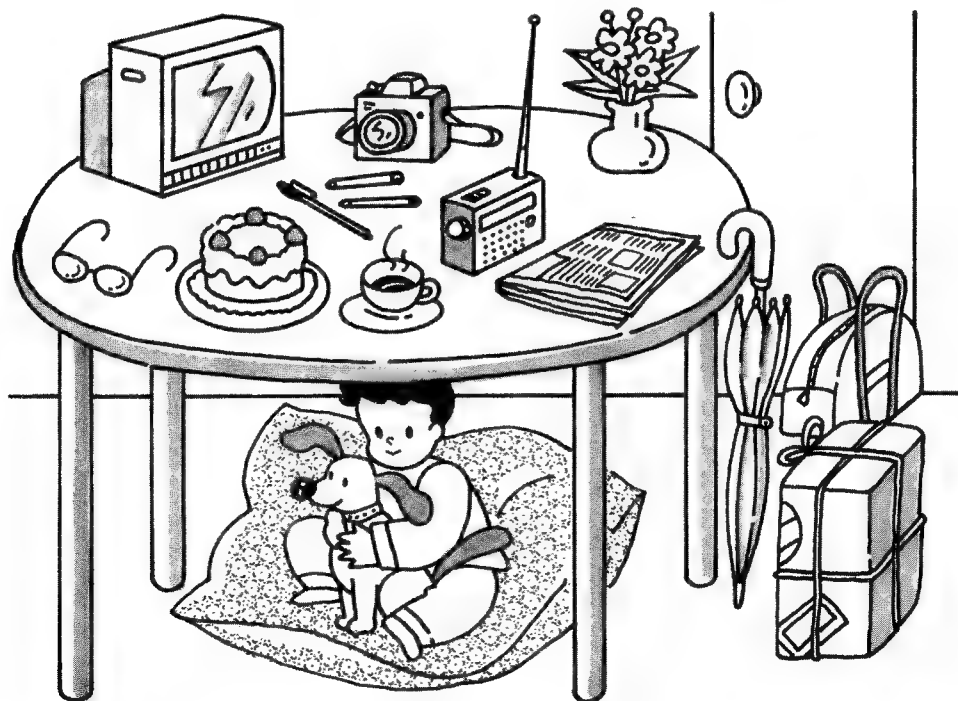


kêki

II. Look at the picture carefully and then try to answer the questions in Japanese.

Example: Q: Kamera ga arimasu ka?

A: Hai, arimasu.



1. Kagi ga arimasu ka?
2. Kasa ga arimasu ka?
3. Inu ga imasu ka?
4. Hikôki ga arimasu ka?
5. Terebi ga arimasu ka?
6. Hana ga arimasu ka?
7. Neko ga imasu ka?

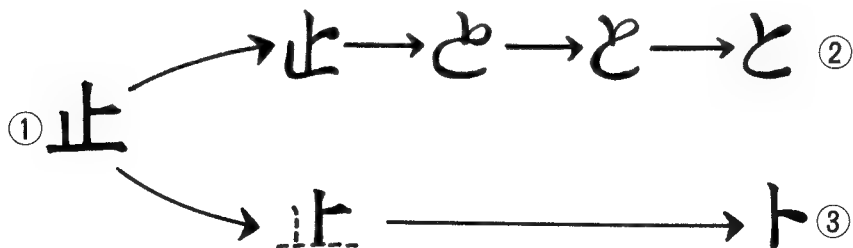
(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

## Writing & Pronunciation

As you read in Lesson One, there are three different systems of writing used in Japanese. Let's take the title of the skit, Yan-san to Nihon no Hitobito ("Yan and the Japanese People") as an example. It would normally be written like this in Japanese:

Ya	n	sa	n	to	ni	hon	no	hito	bi	to
ヤ	ン	さん	と	日	本	の	人	び	と	
③		②		①	②	①	②			

The parts marked ① show kanji, or Chinese characters, which spread to Japan from the continent. The parts marked ② are written in hiragana, a system of writing which the Japanese developed by greatly simplifying Chinese characters. And finally, the letters marked ③ are katakana. The Japanese developed katakana from Chinese characters, too, but in this case it was done by adopting just a certain part of a character.



The Chinese character ① shown here means “to stop,” but it is sometimes read “to” and sometimes “shi,” depending on the letters which come before and after it. The example above shows you how the Japanese used this character to form a hiragana letter ② and a katakana letter ③, both of which are always pronounced “to” and which are without any meaning of their own.

## Culture & Life

### 1. Real Estate Agencies and the Housing Situation

There are some big real estate agencies which utilize computer systems, but the most common type of real estate agent is the sort that appears in the skit. There are many advertisements posted on the window, most of them for small but expensive places. Houses with gardens and miniature ponds (as in the skit) are rarely found.



### 2. Japanese Houses



It may be hard for foreigners to imagine how small the kitchens and the bathrooms of Japanese houses are. Cooking in a big kitchen is one of the dreams of all Japanese wives.

Bathrooms consist of a bathtub and a shower in a space barely big enough for one person. Japanese are fond of taking baths (not showers) and are content with their small tubs in which they warm and heal themselves after a hard day's work.





## Words & Phrases to Memorize

neko (cat)

inu (dog)

terebi (television)

tokei (clock)

hana (flower)

kagi (key)

kêki ((piece of) cake)

kôhî (coffee)

arimasu (be/have)

imasu (be)

tsukue (desk)

têburu (table)

## Answers & Comments

I. 1. Rajio ga arimasu.

2. Neko ga imasu.

*(Remember that imasu is for living creatures such as neko?)*

3. Isu ga arimasu.

4. Kagi ga arimasu.

5. Tsukue ga arimasu.

6. Terebi ga arimasu.

7. Hana ga arimasu.

8. Inu ga imasu.

9. Tokei ga arimasu.

10. Têburu ga arimasu.

11. Kôhî ga arimasu.

12. Kêki ga arimasu.

II. 1. Hai, arimasu.

2. Hai, arimasu.

3. Hai, imasu.

*(Remember that imasu is used for living creatures?)*

4. Iie, arimasen.

5. Hai, arimasu.

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# Lesson 4

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## Today's Expressions

1. *Where is the cat?*
2. *The cat is over there.*

## Today's Lesson

### ► MINI-SKIT 1

*(A cat's mew is heard from somewhere.)*

**Kaihô** Neko wa doko ni imasu ka?

**Sugihara** Asoko ni imasu.

**Kaihô** Doko?

**Sugihara** Hora, asoko!

**Kaihô** Doko? Doko?

**Sugihara** Asoko!

*(Kaihô-san finally sees where it is.)*

**Kaihô** Â, asoko!

*(A cat's mew is heard from somewhere.)*

**Kaihô** Where is the cat?

**Sugihara** It's over there.

**Kaihô** Where?

**Sugihara** Look! Over there.

**Kaihô** Where? Where?

**Sugihara** Over there.

*(Kaihô-san finally sees where it is.)*

**Kaihô** Oh, over there.

## WORDS & PHRASES

neko (cat) / doko (where) / Hora! (Look!) / Â (Oh!)

## NOTES

① Neko wa doko ni imasu ka? (Where's the cat?)

wa doko ni  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{imasu} \\ \text{arimasu} \end{array} \right\}$  ka?

*This sentence pattern is used to ask where an object or a living creature is. The word in the blank, followed by wa, tells what one is talking about, and the rest of the sentence asks where that thing is.*

Yan-san wa doko ni imasu ka? (Where is Yan?)

Yan-san no nimotsu wa doko ni arimasu ka? (Where is Yan's baggage?)

② ( Neko wa) Asoko ni imasu. (It's over there.)

A wa B ni  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{arimasu} \\ \text{imasu} \end{array} \right\}$ .

*This sentence type is used to tell where the thing or creature A is. B gives the location. When Sugihara-san answered Kaihō-san's question about the cat in Mini-Skit I, he knew perfectly well what thing she was telling him about, so she didn't use any word for "cat" in her reply. In such cases the Japanese usually omit "A wa".*

③ koko, soko, asoko

*These words are adverbs which refer to places. The criteria for deciding which of them to use are the same as for **kore**, **sore**, and **are**:*

<b>koko</b>	<b>kore</b>	—	<i>near the speaker</i>
<b>soko</b>	<b>sore</b>	—	<i>near the person who is being spoken to</i>
<b>asoko</b>	<b>are</b>	—	<i>near neither the speaker nor the person being spoken to</i>

## ► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I

(Moving day)

**Katô fujin** Yan-san, chotto.

**Yan** Hai.

**Fujin** Yan-san, ochawan ya osara wa koko ni arimasu yo.

**Yan** Hai.

**Fujin** Naifu ya fôku ya supûn wa kono naka.

**Yan** Hai.

**Fujin** Koppu to kôhî kappu wa kono ue desu.

(Moving day)

**Mrs. Katô** Yan, could you come here a minute?

**Yan** Yes, what is it?

**Mrs. Katô** Yan, your bowls and plates are here.

**Yan** I see.

**Mrs. Katô** Your knives, forks, and spoons are in here.

**Yan** All right.

**Mrs. Katô** Your glasses and cups are on top of this.

### WORDS & PHRASES

Chotto. (Come here a minute.) / ochawan, chawan (rice bowl) / osara, sara (plate) / naifu (knife) / fôku (fork) / supûn (spoon) / kono naka (in this/inside this) / koppu (glass) / kôhî kappu (coffee cup) / kono ue (on this/on top of this)

### NOTES

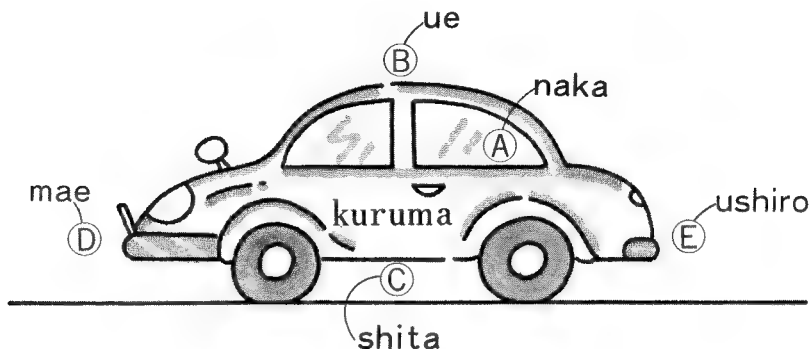
④ ① ochawan ya osara (bowls and plates)

② koppu to kôhî kappu (glasses and coffee cups)

Both **to** and **ya** are used like the English word and to join things. But the use of **ya** implies that there are other things which were not mentioned.

⑤ kono naka (in here) / kono ue (on this)

Let's learn a few expressions which are used to tell about position.



Here's how to use these words in sentences.

A wa	<u>kuruma</u>	no <u>naka</u>	ni arimasu.	(A is in the car.)
B wa	"	no <u>ue</u>	ni arimasu.	(B is on top of the car.)
C wa	"	no <u>shita</u>	ni arimasu.	(C is under the car.)
D wa	"	no <u>mae</u>	ni arimasu.	(D is in front of the car.)
E wa	"	no <u>ushiro</u>	ni arimasu.	(E is behind the car.)

- ⑥ ① Koppu wa kono ue desu. (The glass is on this.)  
 ② Koppu wa kono ue ni arimasu. (There is a glass on this.)

Sentences ① and ② may sometimes be used interchangeably, but on the whole ② focuses on the fact that something is present in such and such a place, while ① takes its presence for granted and focuses on where it is.

Toire wa doko desu ka? (Where is the toilet?)

## ► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

(In the apartment for rent)

Fudôsan-ya Dô desu? Atarashii heya  
desu yo.

Yan Â.

Tarô Akarui heya desu ne, Yan-san.

Yan Sô desu ne.

(In the apartment for rent)

Agent How do you like it? It's a new room.

Yan Ahh!

Tarô The room gets a lot of sunshine, Yan.

Yan Yes, it does.

## WORDS & PHRASES

fudôsan-ya (*real estate agent*) / atarashii (*new*) / heya (*room*) / Â. (*Ahh!*) / akarui (*bright*)

## NOTES

- ⑦ atarashii heya (*a new room*)  
 akarui heya (*a bright, sunny room*)

Atarashii and akarui are both adjectives of the type which end in -i. Both words happened to be used here to modify the same noun, heya ("room").

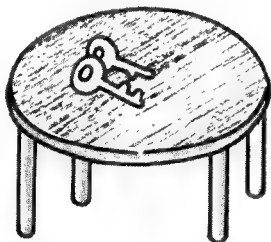
Japanese has another type of adjective, too. The second type ends in -na. Look at what Yan said when he first saw the Suzukis' home:

Rippana uchi desu ne. (*It's a splendid home, isn't it?*)

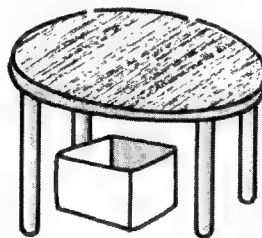
## Exercises

I. Can you tell the location of the following things?

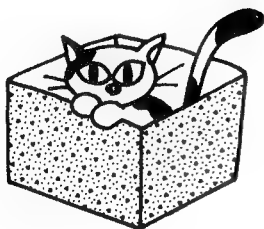
1. kagi (*key*)



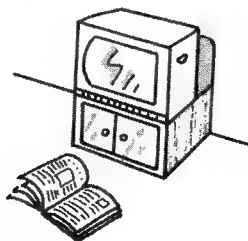
2. hako (*box*)



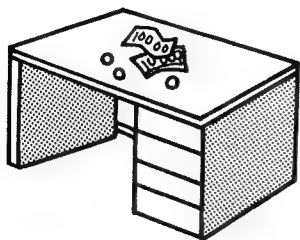
3. neko (*cat*)



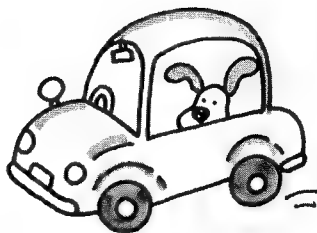
4. tekisuto (*textbook*)



5. okane (money)



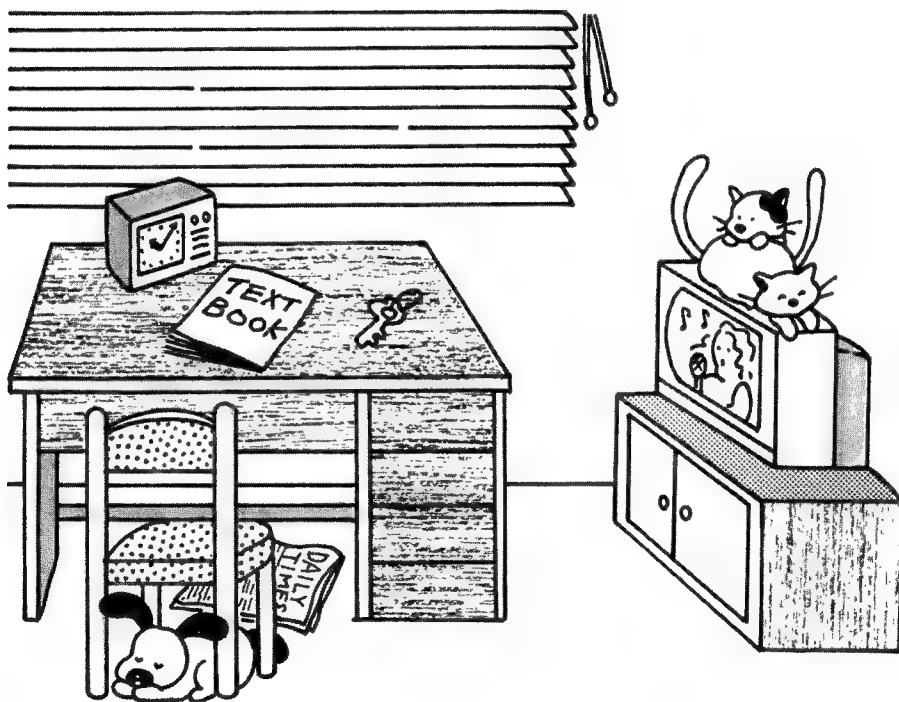
6. inu (dog)



II. Look at the picture carefully and then see if you can answer the following questions.

Example: Q: Kagi wa doko ni arimasu ka?

A: Tsukue no ue ni arimasu.



1. Tekisuto wa doko ni arimasu ka?
2. Inu wa doko ni imasu ka?
3. Tokei wa doko ni arimasu ka?
4. Neko wa doko ni imasu ka?
5. Shinbun wa doko ni arimasu ka?

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)



## Writing & Pronunciation

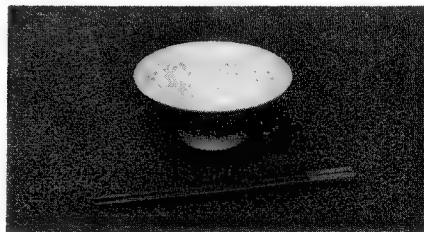
As you have already learned, when the five Japanese vowels are written in the Latin alphabet, they are represented by "a," "i," "u," "e," and "o." Below you'll see how they are written in hiragana and find some hints about how to pronounce them well.

- あ (a) Be careful to keep this vowel short in duration, meaning short and quick in time duration.
- い (i) Keep the pronunciation of this vowel quick and clipped.
- う (u) To say this, let your lips relax without rounding them. This sound should also be short and clipped.
- え (e) Don't open your lips too wide when you make this sound. It, too, must be kept short in time duration.
- お (o) This vowel must be short and clipped, too. Be very careful not to let it stretch out to the diphthong "oh."

## Culture & Life

### 1. Rice Bowls and Eating Utensils

A rice bowl (chawan) and a pair of chopsticks (hashi) are indispensable for Japanese meals. Knives and forks are used only for Western dishes. However, a small child who can't use chopsticks well yet may be given a spoon to eat with.



### 2. Closet Space

One needs to get a wardrobe in Japan, because traditional Japanese homes have no closet for hanging clothes. However, there is a closet called an oshiire for putting away Japanese bedding (futon). Young people with rooms too small to hold a wardrobe sometimes remake their oshiire into a closet.



### 3. *Demae* (Home delivery service for meals)

**S**ometimes the Japanese make use of home delivery service for meals. This service is called **demae**, and the foods most commonly delivered are **soba** (noodles) and **sushi**.

## Words & Phrases to Memorize

koppu (glass)

kôhî kappu (coffee cup)

hako (box)

okane (money)

heya (room)

~ no ue ni (on ~ / on top of ~)

~ no shita ni (under ~)

~ no mae ni (in front of ~)

~ no naka ni (in ~ / inside ~)

koko (here)

soko (there)

asoko (over there)

doko (where)

akarui (bright)

atarashii (new)

## Answers & Comments

- I. 1. Têburu no ue ni arimasu.
2. Têburu no shita ni arimasu.
3. Hako no naka ni imasu.  
(Did you remember that imasu is for living creatures?)
4. Terebi no mae ni arimasu.  
(If you know the word yuka (floor), you can also say, "Yuka no ue ni arimasu.")
5. Tsukue no ue ni arimasu.
6. Kuruma no naka ni imasu.

- II. 1. Tsukue no ue ni arimasu.  
2. Isu no shita ni imasu.  
*(Again, imasu is for living creatures.)*  
3. Tsukue no ue ni arimasu.  
4. Terebi no ue ni imasu.  
*(Imasu is used for both singular and plural.)*  
5. Tsukue no shita ni arimasu.

### ► Synopsis

Mrs. Suzuki is sweeping the garden as Yan passes on his way out to work. He stops en route at the local post office to buy stamps, and we see the clerk calculate his purchases and change on an abacus. Yan takes the train to Shibuya and calls Mr. Katô from a pay phone. Mr. Katô comes to meet him and takes him by taxi to the office where he will be working. A pretty woman who catches Yan's eye at the phone booth in Shibuya turns out to work in the same firm.

### ► Transcription

**DAI SAN WA:**  
SUMIMASEN. KITTE O KUDASAI.

**EPISODE THREE:**  
EXCUSE ME. I'D LIKE SOME  
STAMPS.

#### 1 Ôyasan no niwa

**Yan** Ohayô gozaimasu.

**Suzuki fujin** A, ohayô gozaimasu. Odekake desu ka?

**Yan** Hai. Itte mairimasu.

**Fujin** Itterasshai.

**Yan** A, suimasen.

Chikaku ni yûbinkyoku ga arimasu ka?

**Fujin** Â, yûbinkyoku. Yûbinkyoku wa ne.

(She leads Yan to the gate.)

**Fujin** Kono saki no migigawa ni arimasu yo. Hora.

**Yan** Dômo arigatô gozaimashita.

**Fujin** Iie, dô itashimashite.

#### 2 Yûbinkyoku

**Yan** Sumimasen. Kitte o kudasai.

**Kyokuin** Hai. Ikura no kitte desu ka?

**Yan** Hyaku-en no kitte jû-mai to, rokujû-en no kitte o jûgo-mai kudasai.

**Kyokuin** Hyaku-en kitte jû-mai to, rokujû-en kitte jûgo-mai desu ne.

**Yan** Hai, sô desu.

**Kyokuin** Hai.

#### SCENE 1 The landlord's garden

**Yan** Good morning.

**Mrs. Suzuki** Good morning. Are you going out?

**Yan** Yes, I'll be going now.

**Mrs. Suzuki** Have a good day!

**Yan** Oh, excuse me.

Is there a post office nearby?

**Mrs. Suzuki** Ah, a post office. The post office is...

(She leads Yan to the gate.)

**Mrs. Suzuki** It's up there on the right, see it?

**Yan** Thank you very much.

**Mrs. Suzuki** Not at all.

#### SCENE 2 The post office

**Yan** Excuse me. I'd like some stamps.

**Postal clerk** Yes, sir. What kind of stamps?

**Yan** Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 60 yen stamps, please.

**Postal clerk** Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 60 yen stamps, right?

**Yan** That's right.

**Postal clerk** Here you are.



**Yan** Ikura desu ka?

*(The clerk figures the total on an abacus.)*

**Kyokuin** Hyaku-en ga jû-mai to, roku-jû-en ga jûgo-mai. Senkyûhyaku-en itadakimasu.

**Yan** Senkyûhyaku-en desu ka? Sumimasen. Komakai okane ga arimasen.

**Kyokuin** A, ichiman-en satsu desu ka?

Hai, ichiman-en oazukari shimasu.

*(He figures the amount of change on the abacus and counts it out.)*

**Kyokuin** Hassen hyaku-en no okaeshi desu ne. Gosen-en, roku, shichi, hassen to hyaku-en no okaeshi desu ne.

**Yan** Gosen, rokusen, nanasen, hassen to hyaku-en. Dômo.

**Kyokuin** Arigatô gozaimashita.

*(Yan puts a postcard in the mailbox out front, and then looks at his watch.)*

**Yan** A!

### **[3] Den'enchôfu-eki**

**Yan** Shibuya made ichi-mai kudasai.

*(The attendant points to the ticket machines.)*

**Ekiin** Sumimasen ga, kippu wa achira de katte kudasai.

Shibuya made hyakugojû-en desu.

**Yan** Êtto, hyakugojû-en.

*(He puts the coins in the machine, presses a button, and gets his ticket.)*

**Yan** How much will that be?

*(The clerk figures the total on an abacus.)*

**Postal clerk** Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 60 yen stamps. That will be 1,900 yen.

**Yan** 1,900 yen? Oh, I'm sorry, but I don't have change.

**Postal clerk** Ah, a 10,000 yen bill?

All right. Out of 10,000 yen.

*(He figures the amount of change on the abacus and counts it out.)*

**Postal clerk** That's 8,100 yen change.

Five, six, seven, eight thousand and one hundred yen.

**Yan** Five, six, seven, eight thousand and one hundred. Thank you.

**Postal clerk** Thank you.

*(Yan puts a postcard in the mailbox out front, and then looks at his watch.)*

**Yan** Ah!

### **[SCENE 3] Den'enchôfu Station**

**Yan** Please give me a ticket to Shibuya.

*(The attendant points to the ticket machines.)*

**Station attendant** Sorry, but please buy your ticket from one of those machines. It's 150 yen to Shibuya.

**Yan** Let's see, 150 yen.

*(He puts the coins in the machine, presses a button, and gets his ticket.)*

**4 Shibuya-eki no kôshû denwa bokkusu**

*(Yan bumps into a woman heading for the same pay phone.)*

**Josei** Ara!

**Yan** A! Shitsurei shimashita.

**Josei** Iie. Dôzo. Dôzo.

**Yan** A! Dômo.

*(He checks the number in his address book.)*

**Yan** Êto, nî-roku-san no yon-gô-zero-ichi, nî-roku-san no, yon-gô-zero-ichi. A! Moshi moshi, eigyô no Katô-san onegai shimasu. A, watakushi, Yan to môshimasu.

**5 Katô no kaisha**

**Katô** Hai. Â, Yan-san. Ima, doko desu ka?

Ê. Ê. A, wakarimashita. Soko ni ite kudasai.

**6 Shibuya-eki no kôshû denwa bokkusu**

**Yan** Hai, wakarimashita.

*(He hangs up the phone and steps out of the booth.)*

**Yan** A, dôzo.

**Onna** Dômo.

*(Mr. Katô appears on the overhead crossing.)*

**Katô** A, Yan-san.

**Yan** Katô-san.

**Katô** Sâ, isoide kudasai.

**7 Takushî no naka**

**Katô** Massugu itte kudasai. Tsugi no kado o hidari e magatte kudasai. A! Tsugi o migi e magatte kudasai. A! Soko de tomete kudasai. Ikura desu ka?

**Untenshu** Yonhyakusanjû-en desu.

Nanjû-en no otsuri desu.

*(Yan notices that the woman he ran into at the phone booth in Shibuya is also getting out of a taxi. He stops and stares.)*

**Katô** Yan-san.

**Yan** Hâi.

**SCENE 4 A pay phone booth at Shibuya Station**

*(Yan bumps into a woman heading for the same pay phone.)*

**Woman** Oh!

**Yan** Oh, excuse me.

**Woman** Not at all. Please go ahead.

**Yan** Thank you.

*(He checks the number in his address book.)*

**Yan** Let's see, 263-4501, 263-4501. Hello? I'd like to speak to Mr. Katô in the sales department.

My name is Yan.

**SCENE 5 Mr. Katô's office**

**Mr. Katô** Hello? Ah, Yan. Where are you?

I see. All right. Please wait there.

**SCENE 6 The pay phone booth at Shibuya Station**

**Yan** All right.

*(He hangs up the phone and steps out of the booth.)*

**Yan** It's all yours.

**Woman** Thank you.

*(Mr. Katô appears from the pedestrian overpass.)*

**Mr. Katô** Ah, Yan.

**Yan** Mr. Katô.

**Mr. Katô** Come on, please hurry.

**SCENE 7 Taking a taxi**

**Mr. Katô** Go straight, please. Turn left at the next corner. Ah, take the next right. Ah, please stop there. How much is it?

**Taxi driver** It's 430 yen.

That's seventy-yen change.

*(Yan notices that the woman he ran into at the phone booth in Shibuya is also getting out of a taxi. He stops and stares.)*

**Mr. Katô** Yan!

**Yan** Coming.

**8 Gendai Kenchiku Kenkyûjo no Dai Ni Sekkei-shitsu**

**Katô** Ya! Dômo. Osoku narimashite.  
**Kobayashi** Yâ, omachi shitemashita.

**Katô** Osewa ni narimasu. Yoroshiku. Yan-san desu.  
**Kobayashi** Sa, dôzo.  
**Katô** Yan-san, Kobayashi-san desu.  
**Yan** Hajimemashite.  
 Yan desu.  
 Dôzo yoroshiku onegai itashimasu.  
**Kobayashi** Kobayashi desu. Dôzo yoroshiku.

**Yan** Kimitachi, Yan-san desu.  
**Hara** Yoroshiku.  
 Hara desu.  
 Hajimemashite.  
**Yan** Yoroshiku.  
**Takahashi** Takahashi desu.  
 Yoroshiku.  
**Yan** Yoroshiku.  
**Ôtsuka** Ôtsuka desu.  
 Yoroshiku.  
**Yan** Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.  
**Okada** Okada desu.  
 Dôzo yoroshiku.  
**Yan** Yan desu.  
 Dôzo yoroshiku.  
**Takahashi** Â, we are friends. O.K?  
**Yan** Ôkê.  
**Takahashi** Ôkê. Yoroshiku.  
**Kobayashi** Sâ, shigoto, shigoto.

**SCENE 8 Design Section No. 2 of the Institute of Modern Architecture**

**Mr. Katô** I'm sorry we're late.  
**Mr. Kobayashi** I've been looking forward to your visit.  
**Mr. Katô** I'm much obliged to you. Please look after him. This is Yan.  
**Mr. Kobayashi** Please come in.  
**Mr. Katô** Yan, this is Mr. Kobayashi.  
**Yan** Pleased to meet you.  
 My name is Yan.  
 I appreciate your kindness.  
**Mr. Kobayashi** My name is Kobayashi. I'm glad to meet you.  
 Everyone, this is Mr. Yan Morin.  
**Yan** I'm pleased to meet you.  
**Mr. Hara** My name is Hara.  
 I'm glad to meet you.  
**Yan** I'm pleased to meet you.  
**Mr. Takahashi** My name is Takahashi.  
 I'm glad to meet you.  
**Yan** It's my pleasure.  
**Mr. Ôtsuka** My name is Ôtsuka.  
 It's a privilege to meet you.  
**Yan** It's my great privilege to meet you.  
**Ms. Okada** My name is Okada.  
 I'm pleased to meet you.  
**Yan** My name is Yan.  
 It's my pleasure.  
**Mr. Takahashi** [In English] Uh, we are friends, okay?  
**Yan** Okay!  
**Mr. Takahashi** Okay. Looking forward to working with you.  
**Mr. Kobayashi** Well then, back to work.

**End of Episode Three**

# Lesson 5

## Today's Expressions

1. *Excuse me. I'd like some stamps.*
2. *Fifteen 60 yen stamps, please.*

## Today's Lesson

### ► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(At the post office)

**Yan** Sumimasen. Kitte o kudasai.  
**Kyokuin** Hai. Ikura no kitte desu ka?  
**Yan** Hyaku-en no kitte jû-mai to, rokujû-en no kitte o jûgo-mai kudasai.  
**Kyokuin** Hyaku-en kitte jû-mai to, rokujû-en kitte jûgo-mai desu ne.  
**Yan** Hai, sô desu.

(At the post office)

**Yan** *Excuse me. I'd like some stamps.*  
**Postal clerk** *Yes, sir. What kind of stamps?*  
**Yan** *Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 60 yen stamps, please.*  
**Postal clerk** *Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 60 yen stamps, right?*  
**Yan** *That's right.*

## WORDS & PHRASES

Sumimasen. (*Excuse me.*) / kitte ((*postage*) stamp) / ikura (*how much*) / hyaku-en (*one hundred-yen*) / hyaku-en no kitte (*hundred-yen stamp*) / jû-mai (*ten (thin, flat objects)*) / rokujû-en no kitte (*sixty-yen stamp*) / jûgo-mai (*fifteen (thin, flat objects)*) / hyaku-en kitte (*hundred-yen stamp*) / hyaku-en kitte jû-mai (*ten one hundred-yen stamps*) / rokujû-en kitte jûgo-mai (*fifteen sixty-yen stamps*) / Hai, sô desu. (*Yes, that's right.*) / yûbinkyoku (*post office*)



## NOTES

- ① Kitte o kudasai. (*I'd like some stamps.*)

The sentence A o kudasai is used when the speaker wants to buy A or be given A.  
Sumimasen. Mizu o kudasai. (*Excuse me. A glass of water, please.*)

- ② 60-en no kitte o 15-mai kudasai. (*I'd like fifteen sixty-yen stamps.*)

*Note that the number telling how many comes in a different position than in English.*

cf. { 60-en no kitte o 15-mai kudasai.  
Please give me fifteen 60 yen stamps.

- ③ 15-mai (*fifteen (thin, flat things)*)

The suffix **-mai** is added after a number when one is counting thin, flat things like stamps, sheets of paper, or cloth. As you saw on the screen, shirts, towels, plates, and bars of chocolate are also counted by using **-mai**.

Here is how to count from one to four when talking about such items:

ichi-mai	(one)
ni-mai	(two)
san-mai	(three)
yon-mai	(four)

Larger quantities of thin, flat objects are counted in the same way. Just put the appropriate number before **-mai**.

### ④ Numbers

The list below will show you how to count from one to one hundred:

1	ichi	6	roku	11	jûichi
2	ni	7	nana	12	jûni
3	san	8	hachi	13	jûsan
4	yon	9	kyû	14	jûyon
5	go	10	jû	15	jûgo . . . . .

20	nijû	21	nijûichi . . . . .
30	sanjû	31	sanjûichi . . . . .
40	yonjû	41	yonjûichi . . . . .
50	gojû	51	gojûichi . . . . .
60	rokujû	61	rokujûichi . . . . .
70	nanajû	71	nanajûichi . . . . .
80	hachijû	81	hachijûichi . . . . .
90	kyûjû	91	kyûjûichi . . . . .
100	hyaku		

*Now, here are some larger numbers which you'll find useful when you want to talk about amounts of money or about the year:*

500	gohyaku	gohyaku-en	(500 yen)
1,000	sen	sen-en	(1,000 yen)
5,000	gosen	gosen-en	(5,000 yen)
10,000	ichiman	ichiman-yen	(10,000 yen)

1986	sen kyûhyaku hachijûroku-nen	(the year 1986)
1987	sen kyûhyaku hachijûnana-nen	(the year 1987)
1988	sen kyûhyaku hachijûhachi-nen	(the year 1988)
1989	sen kyûhyaku hachijûkyû-nen	(the year 1989)
1990	sen kyûhyaku kyûjû-nen	(the year 1990)

## ► MINI-SKIT

*(A strange shop that sells only thin, flat things.)*

**Kaihô** Irasshaimase.  
**Sugihara** Osara o ni-mai kudasai.  
**Kaihô** Hai, osara o ni-mai desu ne.  
**Sugihara** Kono shatsu o ni-mai kudasai.  
**Kaihô** Hai, kono shatsu o ni-mai desu ne.  
 Arigatô gozaimasu.

*(A strange shop that sells only thin, flat things.)*

**Kaihô** Come in!  
**Sugihara** Two plates, please.  
**Kaihô** Yes, ma'am. That's two plates, right?  
**Sugihara** Please give me two of these shirts.  
**Kaihô** Right. Two of these shirts.  
 Thank you.

## WORDS & PHRASES

Irasshaimase. (*Welcome! / Come in!*) / (o)sara (*plate*) / shatsu (*shirt*) /

Arigatô gozaimasu. (*Thank you.*)

## NOTES

*Because many English-speaking people have difficulty with this point, we'd like you to note once again the difference between where the number comes in the Japanese sentence and where it comes in the English sentence.*

1. Osara o ni-mai kudasai.  
(Please give me two plates.)
2. Kono shatsu o ni-mai kudasai.  
(I'd like two of these shirts.)

## Exercises

- I. Suppose you want to buy the following things at a shop. How would you ask for them? (You don't need to say how many.)

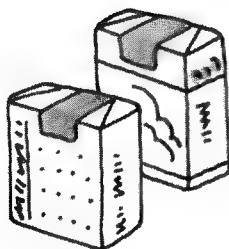
Example:



Shinbun o kudasai.

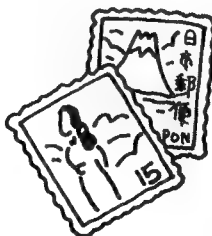
(I'd like a newspaper.)

1.

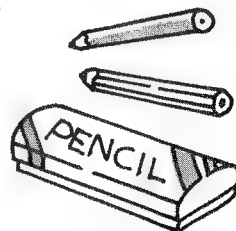


tabako

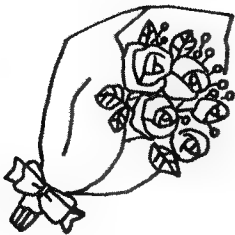
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



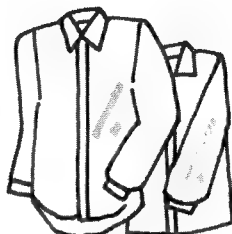
chokorêto

7.

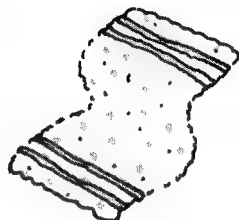


hankachi

8.



9.



taoru

II. Here are things which can be counted by using -mai. Let's see if you can count them.

Example:

ni-mai

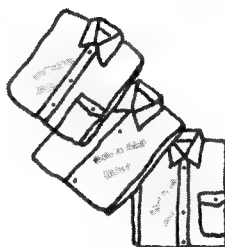


1.

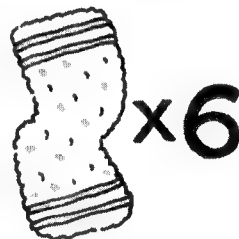


hankachi

2.



3.

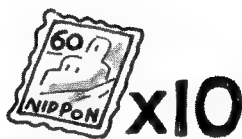


4.



osara

5.



III. Try to say the following sentences in Japanese:

1. Excuse me. I'd like some flowers.
2. Three handkerchiefs, please.
3. I'd like to buy two red towels.
4. Ten sixty-yen stamps, please.

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

## Writing & Pronunciation

You learned in the last lesson how to read the five hiragana letters below. Do you remember the points you need to be careful of when pronouncing them? Then practice saying them a time or two.

あ	い	う	え	お
a	i	u	e	o

The words below are ones you have already learned. When they appear on the screen or in this text, they are written in the alphabet, but here they're printed in a mixture of hiragana and Roman letters. This sort of combined writing would never be used in real life, but for now just think of it as a kind of game and see if you can read each word aloud correctly.

a	あ no (that ~)	あ re (that)	あ soko (there)	あ rimasu (~ be there)
i	い ke (pond)	い su (chair)	ha い (yes)	い masu (~ be there)
u	う chi (house)	う shiro (behind)		
e	い い え *	う え (on)	sen え n (1,000 yen)	
o	お kane (money)	お sara (dish)		

\* If printed in the Latin alphabet, this would be written "ie." Remember to pronounce the first two symbols as one connected sound which is twice the length of one i. Don't make a break between the first and second i.

## Culture & Life

### 1. Stamps

Shown in the picture are the most commonly used postage stamps. The two big ones at the bottom are commemorative stamps.



### 2. Money & Coins

Here are pictures of the Japanese paper money in use today. Each bears the picture of a famous historical figure.



Ten thousand yen (approx. 60 dollars); Yukichi Fukuzawa, an educator and leading thinker (1835–1901).



Five thousand yen (approx. 30 dollars); Inazô Nitobe, an educator and leading thinker (1862–1933).



A thousand yen (approx. 6 dollars); Sôseki Natsume, a famous novelist (1867–1916).

*Japanese coins look like this:*



500 yen  
(approx. 3 dollars)



100 yen  
(approx. 60 cents)



50 yen  
(approx. 30 cents)



10 yen



5 yen



1 yen

### *3. A Ticket Vending Machine*

**I**t is natural that virtually everyone who takes a train uses a vending machine to buy his ticket, for these machines are quick and convenient, and even the most modest country station — whether on a national or a private line — seems to have several of them. There are even machines which accept paper money (usually 1,000 yen bills) to help those who don't have enough change.

Probably the only people who don't use vending machines much are regular commuters, who need only show their passes when entering or leaving the station.



## Words & Phrases to Memorize

kitte (*a stamp*)

yûbinkyoku (*post office*)

-mai (*a sheet of ~*)

ichi (*one*)

ni (*two*)

san (*three*)

yon (*four*)

go (*five*)

roku (*six*)

nana (*seven*)

hachi (*eight*)

kyû (*nine*)

jû (*ten*)

hankachi (*handkerchief*)

taoru (*towel*)

shatsu (*shirt*)

chokorêto (*chocolate*)

akai ~ (*red ~*)

shiroi ~ (*white ~*)

aoi ~ (*blue ~*)

-en (*~ yen*)

sen (*a thousand*)

(ichi) man (*ten thousand*)

Sumimasen. (*Excuse me.*)

## Answers & Comments

I. 1. Tabako o kudasai. (*I'd like some cigarettes.*)

2. Kitte o kudasai. (*I'd like some stamps.*)

3. Enpitsu o kudasai. (*I'd like some pencils.*)

4. Hana o kudasai. (*I'd like some flowers.*)

5. Kêki o kudasai. (*I'd like a cake.*)

(*This expression is also used when you order a piece of cake at a coffee shop, instead of buying a whole one and taking it home. Thus the expression "Kôhî o kudasai" can mean "A cup of coffee, please" as well as "I'd like (a jar of) coffee, please."*)

6. Chokorêto o kudasai. (*I'd like some chocolate.*)

7. Hankachi o kudasai. (*I'd like some handkerchiefs.*)

8. Shatsu o kudasai. (*I'd like some shirts.*)

9. Taoru o kudasai. (*I'd like a towel.*)



- II. 1. go-mai                      4. yon-mai  
2. san-mai                      5. jû-mai  
3. roku-mai

- III. 1. Sumimasen. Hana o kudasai.  
2. Hankachi o san-mai kudasai.

*(Pay special attention to the word order!)*

3. Akai taoru o ni-mai kudasai.  
4. Rokujû-en no kitte o jû-mai kudasai.

*(“a 60 yen stamp” is normally “rokujû-en no kitte” in Japanese.)*

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# Lesson 6

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## Today's Expressions

1. Write your name, please.
2. Please go straight.
3. Turn left at the next corner.

## Today's Lesson

### ► MINI-SKIT

*(Mine-san at a doctor's office)*

**Mine** Gomen kudasai.

**Sugihara** Hai.

**Mine** Onegai shimasu.

**Sugihara** Hai, namae o kaite kudasai.

**Mine** Hai.

**Sugihara** Mine-san desu ne.

**Mine** Hai.

**Sugihara** Dôzo, kochira e.

**Mine** Hai.

*(Mine-san tries to come in with his shoes on.)*

**Sugihara** Sumimasen. Surippa o haite kudasai.

**Mine** A, hai, suimasen.

*(In the consultation room)*

**Kaihô** Mine-san.

**Mine** Hai.

*(Mine-san at a doctor's office)*

**Mine** Excuse me.

**Sugihara** Yes?

**Mine** I'd like to see the doctor.

**Sugihara** All right. Please write your name.

**Mine** All right.

**Sugihara** That's Mine-san, right?

**Mine** Right.

**Sugihara** This way, please.

**Mine** OK.

*(Mine-san tries to come in with his shoes on.)*

**Sugihara** I'm sorry, but please put on slippers.

**Mine** Ah, sorry!

*(In the consultation room)*

**Kaihô** Mine-san?

**Mine** Yes.

(Kaihô-san points to an eye-examination chart.)

**Kaihô** Kore o yonde kudasai.

**Mine** Hai. Ke, Ku, Ko.

**Kaihô** Hai, kekkô desu. Mine-san.

**Mine** Hai.

**Kaihô** Shatsu o nuide kudasai.

(Kaihô-san points to an eye-examination chart.)

**Kaihô** Please read this.

**Mine** OK. "Ke, Ku, Ko."

**Kaihô** That's fine. Mine-san?

**Mine** Yes?

**Kaihô** Please take off your shirt.

## WORDS & PHRASES

Gomen kudasai. (Excuse me.) / Onegai shimasu. (Literally, "Please take care of my request.") / namae (name) / kaite kudasai (kaku) (please write) / Dôzo, kochira e. (This way, please.) / Sumimasen. (Excuse me.) / surippa (slipper) / haite kudasai (haku) (please put on [something worn on the feet or legs]) / Suimasen. (Sorry.) / yonde kudasai. (yomu) (please read) / Kekkô desu. (That's fine.) / shatsu (shirt) / nuide kudasai (nugu) (please take off [clothing, shoes, etc.])

## NOTES

① Namae o  kai te kudasai. (Please write your name.)

The pattern  te kudasai is a polite way of asking a person to do something. Depending on the situation, it may be a request or a polite command. The part that goes in the blank is a verb. There are some verbs which end in -de instead of -te before kudasai, but in this text we will refer to the form that comes before kudasai as the -te form.

Remember these sentences from the Mini-Skit?

Surippa o  hai te kudasai.

(Please put on slippers.)

Kore o  yon de kudasai.

(Please read this.)

Shatsu o  nui de kudasai.

(Please take off your shirt.)

## ② The -te form

The **-te** form is very important, so try to learn the **-te** forms of as many verbs as you can. Here is a list, from the skits you've already seen, of some important verbs in their **-te** forms followed by **kudasai**. (At the right, for reference, we've listed the form under which each verb appears in dictionaries. But you don't need to learn these words now.)

itte kudasai	(please go)	iku
magatte kudasai	(please turn)	magaru
tomete kudasai	(please stop (a car, etc.))	tomeru
misete kudasai	(please show)	miseru
kaite kudasai	(please write)	kaku
haite kudasai	(please put on (slippers, jeans))	haku
haitte kudasai	(please come in)	hairu
suwatte kudasai	(please sit down)	suwaru
tatte kudasai	(please stand up)	tatsu
isoide kudasai	(please hurry)	isogu
yonde kudasai	(please read)	yomu

Now, here are some sentences containing **-te kudasai** that you may find useful in daily life.

Mô ichido itte kudasai. (Please say it once more.)  
(iu)

Chotto matte kudasai. (Wait a moment, please.)  
(matsu)

Eigo de hanashite kudasai. (Please speak in English.)  
(hanasu)

Yan-san o yonde kudasai. (Please call Yan (to come here).)  
(yobu)

A! Tasukete kudasai! (Help! [for emergencies])  
(tasukeru)

### ③ The use of sumimasen

Sumimasen. Surripa o haite kudasai. (I'm sorry, but please put on slippers.)

Sumimasen. Kitte o kudasai. (Excuse me. I'd like some stamps.)

As in the above examples, **sumimasen** is often used to call to a person before making a request. It can also be used in shops to get the attention of a clerk who is standing some distance away.

**Sumimasen ga** is often used to preface a polite request.

Sumimasen ga, kippu wa achira de katte kudasai.

(Sorry, but please buy your ticket over there.)

Dômo sumimasen. (I'm very sorry.)

You remember that **Dômo sumimasen** is a polite way of apologizing, don't you? Just **Sumimasen** by itself has about the same meaning, but the addition of **dômo** makes it politer.

From its meaning of "I'm sorry (to have troubled you to do something)," this expression has also come to be used as an statement of gratitude. Thus it can also mean "Thank you"!

## ► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(Taking a taxi.)

**Katô** Massugu itte kudasai. Tsugi no kado o hidari e magatte kudasai.  
A! Tsugi o migi e magatte kudasai.  
A! Soko de tomete kudasai.  
Ikura desu ka?

**Untenshu** Yonhyaku sanjû-en desu.  
Nanajû-en no otsuri desu.

(Taking a taxi.)

**Mr. Katô** Go straight, please. Turn left at the next corner.

Ah, take the next right.

Ah, please stop there.

How much is it?

**Taxi driver** It's 430 yen.

That's seventy-yen change.

### WORDS & PHRASES

massugu (straight) / itte kudasai (iku) (please go) / tsugi (next) / tsugi no kado (the next corner) / hidari (left) / magatte kudasai (magaru) (please turn) / migi (right) / tomete kudasai (tomeru) (please stop (the car)) / Ikura desu ka? (How much is it?) / yonhyaku sanjû-en (430 yen) / nanajû-en (70 yen) / otsuri (change)

## NOTES

- ④ **Massugu** itte kudasai. (*Please go straight.*)

*In Japanese, words which modify or explain the verb always come before the verb. This structural characteristic of Japanese will be obvious if you take even just a quick look at the following examples.*

{ **Massugu** itte kudasai.  
Please go **straight** .

{ **Namae o** kaite kudasai.  
Please write **your name** .

{ **Soko de** tomete kudasai.  
Please stop **there** .

- ⑤ Tsugi no kado **o** hidari **e** magatte kudasai. (*Turn left at the next corner.*)

*When a person or thing moves along something or through something, the particle **o** is added after the word for the thing passed along or through. The particle **e**, on the other hand, indicates direction.*

rôka **o** aruku (*to walk down a corridor*)

hashi **o** wataru (*to cross a bridge*)

kaidan **o** noboru (*to climb a staircase*)

sora **o** tobu (*to fly through the sky*)

migi **e** magaru (*to turn right*)

Nihon **e** iku (*to go to Japan*)

- ⑥ Soko **de** tomete kudasai. (*Please stop (the car) there.*)

*The particle **de** marks the place where an action is performed.*

Sumimasen ga, kippu wa achira **de** katte kudasai.

(*Sorry, but please buy your ticket over there.*)

## Exercises

I. Match the English verbs and the equivalent Japanese request form (~ kudasai).

Example: to write

1. to go

2. to sit down

3. to read

4. to show

5. to stop

6. to stand up

7. to turn

8. to enter

• yonde kudasai

• itte kudasai

• misete kudasai

• tatte kudasai

• suwatte kudasai

• haitte kudasai

• kaite kudasai

• tomete kudasai

• magatte kudasai

II. Complete the following sentences so that they will match the English given.

Example: \_\_\_\_\_ kaite kudasai. (Please write your name.)

Answer: Namae o kaite kudasai.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ yonde kudasai.

(Please read this.)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ misete kudasai.

(Please show me some towels.)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ itte kudasai.

(Please go straight.)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ tomete kudasai.

(Please stop (the taxi) there.)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ misete kudasai.

(Please show me that shirt.)

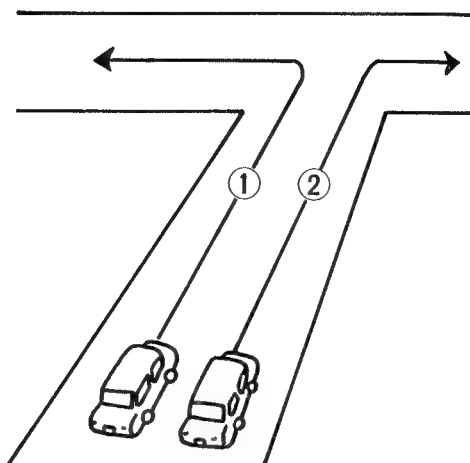
6. \_\_\_\_\_ magatte kudasai.

(Please turn left.)

7. \_\_\_\_\_ magatte kudasai.

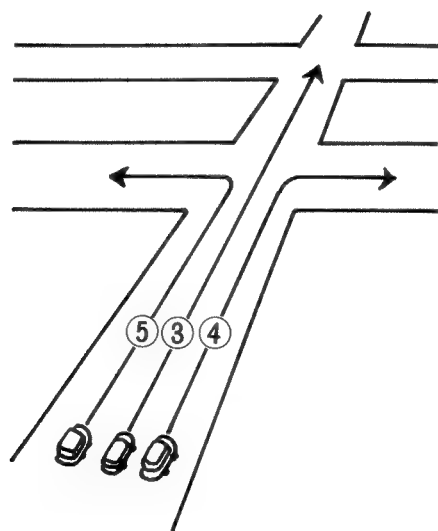
(Please turn right at the next corner.)

III. Suppose you were riding in a taxi and you wanted to go in the direction indicated by the arrow.  
What would you say to the driver?



① \_\_\_\_\_ magatte kudasai.

② \_\_\_\_\_ magatte kudasai.



③ \_\_\_\_\_ itte kudasai.

④ \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_ e magatte kudasai.

⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_ e magatte kudasai.

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)



## Writing & Pronunciation

When the Japanese syllables which are represented by “ka,” “ki,” “ku,” “ke” and “ko” are written in hiragana, they look like this:

か	き	く	け	こ
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko

If you look carefully at the Roman letters printed below the hiragana, you'll see that each syllable is made up of the consonant k plus one of the five Japanese vowels. At the back of this textbook there is a chart showing all the Japanese syllables written both in Roman letters and in hiragana. Turn to it for a moment and look to see how it is laid out.

Next, try reading the words below aloud. No hiragana letters that you don't know have been used.

<b>ka</b>	か sa (umbrella)	あかい (red)	なか (inside)
<b>ki</b>	きい roい* (yellow)	ひこうき (airplane)	
<b>ku</b>	いく ra (How much ~?)	くるま (car)	
<b>ke</b>	いけ (pond)		
<b>ko</b>	ここ (here)	これ (this)	ねこ (cat)

\* In Roman letters this would be written “kiroi.” Be careful not to pronounce the “i” part as two separate i’s. Just make one connected sound which is twice the length of one i.

## Culture & Life

### 1. Taxis



**T**axis in Japan are famous for their safety. Overcharging is rare and no tips are expected. The passenger's door is opened and shut automatically by the driver. Taxis may be picked up at train stations or anywhere along the road if they happen to pass.

### 2. Pay Phones

**P**ay phones and telephone booths are to be found almost everywhere in Japan. Pay phones take ten-yen coins, or sometimes both ten- and one hundred-yen coins.



## Words & Phrases to Memorize

namae (name)

Kaite kudasai. (Please write it.)

Tatte kudasai. (Please stand up.)

Suwatte kudasai. (Please sit down.)

Yonde kudasai. (Please read it.)

kado (corner)

Magatte kudasai. (Please turn. / Please make a turn.)

Tomete kudasai. (Please stop (a car).)

Haitte kudasai. (Please enter.)

Misete kudasai. (Please show me. / Please let me see.)

Dôzo. (Please.)

ôkii ~ (big ~)

massugu (straight)

Itte kudasai. (Please go.)

migi (right)

hidari (left)

tsugi (next)

chiisai ~ (small ~)

kiroi ~ (yellow ~)

## Answers & Comments

I. Check Note ② on p.58 for the answers.

II. 1. Kore o yonde kudasai.

2. Taoru o misete kudasai.

3. Massugu itte kudasai.

4. Soko de tomete kudasai.

*(Soko indicates a relatively nearby spot.)*

5. Sono shatsu o misete kudasai.

*(Compare this to the usage of "that" as in "Sore o misete kudasai." (Please show me that.))*

6. Hidari e magatte kudasai.

7. Tsugi no kado o migi e magatte kudasai.

III. 1. Hidari e magatte kudasai.

2. Migi e magatte kudasai.

3. Massugu itte kudasai.

4. Tsugi no kado o migi e magatte kudasai.

5. Tsugi no kado o hidari e magatte kudasai.

### ► Synopsis

*Yan clears the breakfast dishes away and leaves for work at 7:15. He mails a letter for Mrs. Suzuki, takes the train, and is the first to arrive at the office. Ms. Okada arrives, shows him around the office, and helps him settle in. Yan obviously finds her very attractive. The rest of the staff arrives. Yan registers for work. Ms. Okada shows him the office library, and he takes out several books.*

### ► Transcription

DAI YON WA:  
ENPITSU DE KAITE MO II DESU KA?

EPISODE FOUR:  
MAY I WRITE WITH A PENCIL?

1 Yan no heya

*(Yan cleans up after breakfast and gets ready for work.)*

2 Ôyasan no niwa

Suzuki fujin Ohayô gozaimasu.

Suzuki Ohayô.

Yan Ohayô gozaimasu.

Fujin Odekake desu ka?

Yan Hai, kyô kara kenkyûjo e.

Fujin Sô desu ka. Yan-san.

Yan Hai.

Fujin Suimasen ga, chotto onegai shitemo ii desu ka?

Yan Hai, nan deshô.

Fujin Otôsan.

Suzuki Un.

Fujin Tegami.

Suzuki Hâ, hâ.

*(He brings out a letter and hands it to Mrs. Suzuki.)*

Suzuki Hai.

Fujin Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka?

Yan Ân, ii desu yo.

Fujin Onegai shimasu.

Suzuki Onegai shimasu.

SCENE 1 Yan's room

*(Yan cleans up after breakfast and gets ready for work.)*

SCENE 2 The landlord's garden

Mrs. Suzuki Good morning.

Mr. Suzuki Good morning.

Yan Good morning.

Mrs. Suzuki Are you going out?

Yan Yes, I start work at the Institute today.

Mrs. Suzuki Oh, really? Yan.

Yan Yes?

Mrs. Suzuki I'm sorry to bother you, but may I ask you a favor?

Yan Certainly. What is it?

Mrs. Suzuki Dad...

Mr. Suzuki Hm?

Mrs. Suzuki The letter.

Mr. Suzuki Right.

*(He brings out a letter and hands it to Mrs. Suzuki.)*

Mr. Suzuki Here it is.

Mrs. Suzuki Would you please put this in a mailbox for me?

Yan Yes, of course.

Mrs. Suzuki Thank you.

Mr. Suzuki Thank you.

**Yan** Hai.  
*(He bumps his head on the laundry pole.)*  
**Fujin** A!  
**Suzuki** Ô da, da, daijôbu desu ka?  
**Yan** Daijôbu desu. Dewa, itte mairimasu.

**Suzuki fusai** Itterasshai.

### [3] Yan no tsûkin tojô

*(Yan drops the letter in a mailbox and heads for the station. He stops in front of the Institute, stretches his arms, and enters the building.)*



**Yan** Not at all.  
*(He bumps his head on the laundry pole.)*  
**Mrs. Suzuki** Oh, dear!  
**Mr. Suzuki** A-A-Are you all right?  
**Yan** Yes, don't worry. Well, I'll be going now.  
**Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki** See you later.

### [SCENE 3] On the way to work

*(Yan drops the letter in a mailbox and heads for the station. He stops in front of the Institute, stretches his arms, and enters the building.)*

### [4] Dai Ni Sekkei-shitsu

*(Ms. Okada enters with a vase of flowers.)*

**Yan** A, ohayô gozaimasu.  
**Okada** Ohayô gozaimasu. Yan-san, kono tsukue o tsukatte kudasai.  
**Yan** Hai.  
**Okada** Sore kara, kono rokkâ o tsukatte kudasai.  
**Yan** Dômo arigatô gozaimasu.  
**Okada** Kami ya enpitsu wa, kono hikidashi no naka ni arimasu.  
**Yan** Dômo sumimasen.  
 Kore desu ne.  
**Okada** Hai. A, denwa wa, dochira o tsukatte mo ii desu yo.  
**Yan** Hai, wakarimashita.  
*(The two almost bump into each other as they move around the room.)*  
**Yan, Okada** A!

### [SCENE 4] Design Section No. 2

*(Ms. Okada enters with a vase of flowers.)*

**Yan** Ah, good morning.  
**Ms. Okada** Good morning. Yan, here is your desk.  
**Yan** All right.  
**Ms. Okada** And here is your locker.  
**Yan** Thank you very much.  
**Ms. Okada** There are pencils and paper in this drawer.  
**Yan** Thank you for your trouble.  
 In here, right?  
**Ms. Okada** That's right. You may use either phone.  
**Yan** I see.  
*(The two almost bump into each other as they move around the room.)*  
**Yan and Ms. Okada** Oh!

(Mr. Takahashi enters.)

**Takahashi** Ohayô gozaimasu.

**Okada** Ohayô gozaimasu.

**Yan** A.

**Takahashi** Yan-san, kyô kara?

**Yan** Hai.

Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

**Takahashi** Kochira koso, yoroshiku.

**Yan** Anô, kore mitemo ii desu ka?

**Takahashi** Ê, kamaimasen yo.

A, demo, oranaide kudasai ne.

**Yan** Hai.

(Mr. Kobayashi and Mr. Hara enter.)

**Hara** Ohayô.

**Ichidô** Ohayô gozaimasu.

**Kobayashi** Yâ, ohayô.

**Hara** Ohayô gozaimasu.

**Kobayashi** Yan-san, chotto kite kudasai.

**Yan** Hai. Nan deshô.

**Kobayashi** Kono shorui ni, Yan-san no jûsho, shimei, seinengappi nado o kakikonde kudasai.

**Yan** Hai. Kobayashi-san, kore enpitsu de kaitemo ii desu ka?

**Kobayashi** Iie, pen de kaite kudasai.

**Yan** Hai, wakarimashita.

(The staff members come in one by one.)

**Ichidô** Ohayô. Ohayô gozaimasu.

**Takahashi** Okada-san, kore o karitemo ii desu ka?

**Okada** Hai.

**Takahashi** Kono kami mo ii desu ka?

**Okada** Ê, dôzo.

**Takahashi** Ni-mai.

**Yan** Kobayashi-san kore de ii desu ka?

**Kobayashi** Hai, kekkô desu. Â, Yan-san, kyô wa shigoto o shinakutemo ii desu yo. Jiyûni achikochi mite kudasai.

**Yan** Hai, dômo arigatô gozaimasu.

**Kobayashi** Â, hon ya shiryô wa toshoshitsu ni arimasu yo.

(Mr. Takahashi enters.)

**Mr. Takahashi** Good morning.

**Ms. Okada** Good morning.

**Yan** Oh!

**Mr. Takahashi** Are you starting today, Yan?

**Yan** That's right.

I'd be grateful for your help.

**Mr. Takahashi** It's my privilege.

**Yan** Uh, may I look at this?

**Mr. Takahashi** Yes, of course.

But please don't crease it.

**Yan** All right.

(Mr. Kobayashi and Mr. Hara enter.)

**Mr. Hara** Good morning.

**All** Good morning.

**Mr. Kobayashi** Good morning.

**Mr. Hara** Good morning.

**Mr. Kobayashi** Yan, would you please come here a minute?

**Yan** Yes, what is it?

**Mr. Kobayashi** Please fill in your name, address, and date of birth on this form.

**Yan** All right. Mr. Kobayashi, may I write in pencil?

**Mr. Kobayashi** No, please write with a pen.

**Yan** I see.

(The staff members come in one by one.)

**All** Good morning, good morning.

**Mr. Takahashi** Ms. Okada, may I borrow this?

**Ms. Okada** Yes, go ahead.

**Mr. Takahashi** May I borrow some of this paper, too?

**Ms. Okada** Please, help yourself.

**Mr. Takahashi** Two sheets.

**Yan** Mr. Kobayashi, is this all right?

**Mr. Kobayashi** Yes, this is fine. Oh, Yan, you don't have to do any work today. Feel free to just look around.

**Yan** Thank you very much.

**Mr. Kobayashi** There are books and research materials in the library.

**Yan** Toshoshitsu wa doko desu ka?  
**Kobayashi** Okada-san.  
**Okada** Hai.  
 Yan-san, dōzo kochira e.

## 5 Toshoshitsu

**Yan** Ii hon ga takusan arimasu ne.  
 Dore o karitemo ii desu ka?  
**Okada** Ê, dōzo.  
**Yan** Jisho mo ii desu ka?  
**Okada** Iie, jisho wa mochidasanaide kudasai.  
 Kono heya de mite kudasai.  
**Yan** Hai, wakarimashita.  
*(He takes several books from the shelves.)*  
**Yan** Kore dake karitemo ii desu ka?  
**Okada** Ê, nansatsu de mo ii desu yo. Ano, Yan-san,  
 kono nôto ni hon no namae to bangô o kaite  
 kudasai.  
**Yan** Hai, wakarimashita.

## 6 Kopî-shitsu

*(Mr. Takahashi is singing to himself. Ms. Okada brings Yan in.)*

**Takahashi** Matsukaze sawagu oka no ue kojô ni  
 hitori nani shinobu...  
**Takahashi** A!  
**Okada** Yan-san, kopî no kikai wa koko ni  
 arimasu.  
**Yan** Watashi mo tsukatte ii desu ka?  
**Takahashi** Dôzo. Jiyûni tsukatte kudasai.  
**Yan** Tsukaikata o oshiete kudasai.  
**Takahashi** Â, tsukaikata wa desu ne. Okada-san,  
 boku...  
**Okada** Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.  
*(Yan gazes after Ms. Okada as she leaves the room.)*  
**Takahashi** Êto, kore o, Yan-san.  
**Yan** Hai.  
**Takahashi** Kore o ne, kô awasete, sorede kô ireru.

**Yan** Where is the library?  
**Mr. Kobayashi** Ms. Okada.  
**Ms. Okada** Yes, sir.  
 Yan, please come this way.

## SCENE 5 The library

**Yan** There are a lot of good books here.  
 May I borrow any of them I want?  
**Ms. Okada** Yes, please help yourself.  
**Yan** Is it all right to borrow dictionaries, too?  
**Ms. Okada** No, you can't take out the dictionaries.  
 Please use them in this room.  
**Yan** Okay.  
*(He takes several books from the shelves.)*  
**Yan** May I borrow all these?  
**Ms. Okada** Yes, you may borrow as many as you  
 like. Yan, please write the titles and  
 book numbers in this notebook.  
**Yan** All right.

## SCENE 6 The photocopying room

*(Mr. Takahashi is singing to himself. Ms. Okada brings Yan in.)*

**Mr. Takahashi** Ah.  
**Ms. Okada** Yan, here is the copying machine.  
**Yan** May I use it too?  
**Mr. Takahashi** Please use it as much as you like.  
**Yan** Please show me how to use it.  
**Mr. Takahashi** How to use it? Ms. Okada, shall  
 I...  
**Ms. Okada** I'd appreciate it.  
*(Yan gazes after Ms. Okada as she leaves the room.)*  
**Mr. Takahashi** Let's see. Yan, you take this....  
**Yan** Yes?  
**Mr. Takahashi** You take these and match them  
 up like this, and then put them in  
 like this...

## End of Episode Four

# Lesson 7

## Today's Expressions

1. { A: May I take a look at this?  
B: Yes, of course.
2. Would you please put this letter in a mailbox for me?

## Today's Lesson

### ► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I

*(Yan's first morning at the Institute)*

**Takahashi** Ohayô gozaimasu.  
**Okada** Ohayô gozaimasu.  
**Yan** A.  
**Takahashi** Yan-san, kyô kara?  
**Yan** Hai. Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.  
  
**Takahashi** Kochira koso, yoroshiku.  
**Yan** Anô, kore mitemo ii desu ka?  
**Takahashi** Ê, kamaimasen yo.

*(Yan's first morning at the Institute)*

**Mr. Takahashi** Good morning.  
**Ms. Okada** Good morning.  
**Yan** Oh!  
**Mr. Takahashi** Are you starting today, Yan?  
**Yan** That's right. I'd be grateful for your help.  
**Mr. Takahashi** It's my privilege.  
**Yan** Uh, may I look at this?  
**Mr. Takahashi** Yes, of course.

## WORDS & PHRASES

Ohayô gozaimasu. (*Good morning.*) / Kyô kara? (*Are you starting today?*) / Yoroshiku onegai shimasu. (*Literally, "Please bestow your favor on me."*) / Kochira koso yoroshiku. (*Literally, "No, no. It's I who must ask your favor."*) / Anô... (*Uh...*) / Mitemo ii desu ka? (*miru*) (*May I look at this?*) / Ê, kamaimasen yo. (*Yes. Please do.*)



## NOTES

- ① Kore (o) mite mo ii desu ka? (*May I look at this?*)

*This is an expression which is used to ask for permission. In some cases you will find that the -de ending appears before mo instead of -te, but you're already used to that, aren't you? As we learned in the last lesson, the same thing happens before kudasai:*

Kaite kudasai. (*Please write it.*)

Yonde kudasai. (*Please read it.*)

*Here are examples of -te and -de before mo:*

Tabetemo ii desu ka? (*May I eat it?*)

Nondemo ii desu ka? (*May I drink it?*)

- ② Ê, kamaimasen yo.

*Literally this means "Certainly. It doesn't matter." But more commonly used answers are "Hai, dôzo" and "Ê, dôzo." For example, most Japanese would normally respond like this:*

A: Suwattemo ii desu ka? (*May I sit down?*)

B: Ê, dôzo. (*Yes, please.*)

## ► MINI-SKIT

(*At the office*)

**Sugihara** Tadaima mairimasu node, shôshô omachi kudasai.

**Kaihô** Hai.

(*Kaihô-san looks hot.*)

**Kaihô** Anô, mado o aketemo ii desu ka?

**Sugihara** Ê, dôzo.

(*Kaihô-san opens the window. The papers on Mine-san's desk are blown about by the wind.*)

**Mine** A, a, a, a, a.

Anô, mado o shimetemo ii desu ka?

**Kaihô** Â. Dôzo, dôzo.

(*Kaihô-san looks hot.*)

**Kaihô** Anô, kûrâ o tsuketemo ii desu ka?

**Mine** Ê, dôzo.

(*At the office*)

**Sugihara** He'll be right with you. Please wait for a moment.

**Kaihô** Thank you.

(*Kaihô-san looks hot.*)

**Kaihô** Uh, may I open the window?

**Sugihara** Yes, go ahead.

(*Kaihô-san open the window. The papers on Mine-san's desk are blown about by the wind.*)

**Mine** Ah, ah... ah!

Uh, may I close the window?

**Kaihô** Oh, of course, of course.

(*Kaihô-san looks hot.*)

**Kaihô** Uh, is it all right to turn on the air conditioner?

**Mine** Certainly. Go right ahead.

(Sugihara-san looks cold.)

**Sugihara** Anô, sumimasen ga, kûrâ o tometemo ii desu ka?

**Kaihô** Ê, dôzo.

(Kaihô-san is unable to bear the heat.)

**Kaihô** Anô, uwagi o nuidemo ii desu ka?

**Sugihara** Ê, dôzo.

(Sugihara-san looks cold.)

**Sugihara** Uh, I'm sorry, but do you mind if I turn off the air conditioner?

**Kaihô** Oh, not at all. Go ahead.

(Kaihô-san is unable to bear the heat.)

**Kaihô** Uh, is it all right if I take off my jacket?

**Sugihara** Yes, of course.

## WORDS & PHRASES

Anô, ... (Uh...) / mado (window) / Aketemo ii desu ka? (akeru) (May I open it?) / Dôzo. (Go ahead./Please.) / Shimetemo ii desu ka? (shimeru) (May I shut it?) / Â. (Oh.) / kûrâ (air conditioner) / Tsuketemo ii desu ka? (tsukeru) (May I turn it on?) / Sumimasen ga, ... (Excuse me, but...) / Tometemo ii desu ka? (tomeru) (May I turn it off?) / uwagi (jacket) / Nuidemo ii desu ka? (nugu) (May I take it off?)

## NOTES

③ Ê, dôzo. (Yes, go ahead./Yes, please do.)

As you learned in Note ②, “Ê, dôzo” is very commonly used when a person is asked if it’s all right to do something, and that same response appeared time and time again in this Mini-Skit, didn’t it? At one point Kaihō-san used “Dôzo, dôzo.” This reply emphasizes that he doesn’t mind at all — he is actively encouraging Mine-san to go ahead and shut the window.

④ Anô...

The word “Anô” appeared five times in this little skit, and each time it came before a person’s request to be allowed to do something. It is more or less equivalent to “uh...” in English, and serves the double function of attracting the other person’s attention and of showing one’s hesitation. If the speaker wants to be a little more formal, he will normally use “Sumimasen ga...” to preface his request; there was an example of that in this skit, too, wasn’t there?

For example, if someone accidentally started to walk off with your suitcase instead of his own, you could say this:

Anô, sore wa, watashi no nimotsu desu ga...

(Uh, that’s my suitcase...)

## ► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

*(In the Suzukis' garden as Yan leaves for his first day at the Institute.)*

**Suzuki fujin** Ohayô gozaimasu.

**Suzuki** Ohayô.

**Yan** Ohayô gozaimasu.

**Fujin** Odekake desu ka?

**Yan** Hai, kyô kara kenkyûjo e.

**Fujin** Sô desu ka.

*(She calls to Yan as he begins to walk away.)*

**Fujin** Yan-san.

**Yan** Hai.

**Fujin** Suimasen ga, chotto onegai shitemo ii desu ka?

**Yan** Hai, nan deshô.

**Fujin** Otôsan.

**Suzuki** Un.

**Fujin** Tegami.

**Suzuki** Hâ, hâ.

*(Mr. Suzuki brings out a letter and hands it to Mrs. Suzuki.)*

**Suzuki** Hai.

**Fujin** Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka?

**Yan** Ân, ii desu yo.

**Fujin** Onegai shimasu.

**Suzuki** Onegai shimasu.

*(In the Suzukis' garden as Yan leaves for his first day at the Institute.)*

**Mrs. Suzuki** Good morning.

**Mr. Suzuki** Good morning.

**Yan** Good morning.

**Mrs. Suzuki** Are you going out?

**Yan** Yes, I start work at the Institute today.

**Mrs. Suzuki** Oh, really?

*(She calls to Yan as he begins to walk away.)*

**Mrs. Suzuki** Yan.

**Yan** Yes?

**Mrs. Suzuki** I'm sorry to bother you, but may I ask you a favor?

**Yan** Certainly. What is it?

**Mrs. Suzuki** Dad...

**Mr. Suzuki** Hm?

**Mrs. Suzuki** The letter.

**Mr. Suzuki** Right.

*(Mr. Suzuki brings out a letter and hands it to Mrs. Suzuki.)*

**Mr. Suzuki** Here it is.

**Mrs. Suzuki** Would you please put this in a mailbox for me?

**Yan** Yes, of course.

**Mrs. Suzuki** Thank you.

**Mr. Suzuki** Thank you.

### WORDS & PHRASES

Ohayô gozaimasu. (*Good morning.*) / Ohayô. (*Morning!*) / kyô kara (*beginning today*) / kenkyûjo (*research institute*) / Sô desu ka. (*Is that so?*) / Suimasen ga, ... (*Excuse me, but...*) / Nan deshô. (*What is it?*) / otôsan (*Father/Dad*) / tegami (*letter*) / posuto (*mailbox*) / Irete kudasaimasen ka? (*ireru*) (*Would you be so kind as to put it in?*) / Ân (*Oh*) / Ii desu yo. (*It's all right. I'll be glad to.*) / Onegai shimasu. (*Literally, "Please be so kind as to do it."*)

## NOTES

### ⑤ Ohayô gozaimasu. / Ohayô.

*These greeting are used to say hello to people you meet in the morning, but of the two, “Ohayô gozaimasu” is politer. It’s not a good idea to use the casual greeting “Ohayô!” (“Mornin’!”) to people older than yourself or even to younger people you don’t know well.*

### ⑥ Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka?

te ( de) kudasaimasen ka?

*When a speaker uses **kudasaimasen ka** instead of **kudasai**, he is making an extremely polite request. Here are two examples:*

Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka?

*(Would you be so kind as to mail this letter?)*

Sumimasen ga, doa o akete kudasaimasen ka?

*(Excuse me, but would you please be so kind as to open the door?)*

## Exercises

I. Match the following English verbs with the Japanese that asks permission to perform that action (~temo ii desu ka).

Example: to write

1. to sit down

2. to read

3. to enter

4. to stand up

5. to see

6. to use

7. to borrow

8. to open

9. to close / to shut

10. to drink

11. to turn off

12. to turn on

• haittemo ii desu ka

• mitemo ii desu ka

• suwattemo ii desu ka

• tsuketemo ii desu ka

• kaitemo ii desu ka

• tsukatteremo ii desu ka

• nondemo ii desu ka

• shimetemo ii desu ka

• yondemo ii desu ka

• tattemo ii desu ka

• tometemo ii desu ka

• karitemo ii desu ka

• aketemo ii desu ka

II. Complete the following sentences so that they will match the English given.

Example: \_\_\_\_\_ mitemo ii desu ka?

(May I have a look at this?)

Answer: Kore (o) mitemo ii desu ka?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ aketemo ii desu ka? (May I open the window?)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ yondemo ii desu ka? (May I read this book?)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ tometemo ii desu ka? (May I turn off the air conditioner?)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ karitemo ii desu ka? (May I use the (your) telephone?)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ shimetemo ii desu ka? (May I shut the door?)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ tsuketemo ii desu ka? (May I turn on the air conditioner?)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ karitemo ii desu ka? (May I borrow this ball-point pen?)

III. Try to say the following sentences in Japanese.

1. Excuse me, but could you please sit down?
2. Uh, may I borrow this pen?
3. Uh, may I turn on the air conditioner?
4. Excuse me, but would you please shut the window?
5. Uh, may I use the telephone?
6. Excuse me. Please write your name.

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

## Writing & Pronunciation

Today we'll work on the hiragana letters which represent the syllables "sa," "shi," "su," "se" and "so."

さ	し	す	せ	そ
sa	shi	su	se	so

Say the following Japanese words aloud:

<b>sa</b>	かさ (umbrella)	おさra (dish)	くdaさい (please)
<b>shi</b>	しta (under)	うしro (behind)	しろい (white)
<b>su</b>	いす (chair)	deす (is)	います (~ be there)
<b>se</b>	せんせい* (teacher)	すみません (Excuse me.)	
<b>so</b>	そこ (there)	あそこ (over there)	それ (that)

\* As you learned in Lesson 2, this word should end with the "e" sound. Don't use an "i" sound for the last syllable, and be sure that you don't separate the pronunciation of the final "e" from that of the syllable before it.

## Culture & Life

### 1. The Garden and the Engawa

**I**n a traditional Japanese garden, there are many green plants and trees and sometimes a pond with a small bridge. People can enjoy looking at the garden as they sit on the engawa (a wooden porch-like corridor which runs along the edge of the house) reading the newspaper or having a cup of tea. The garden is also where they dry the laundry and hang their futon out to air. Airing futon so that they are nice and fluffy to sleep on is very important for the Japanese. Nowadays, however, such gardens are hard to find. They may well be called vestiges of the good old days.



## 2. Hands in Action

**D**id you notice that when his landlady was seeing Yan off she put her hand over her mouth and giggled? Japanese women tend to cover their mouths with one hand when they laugh, yawn, or want to hide their embarrassment. Men, on the other hand, may touch one hand to the back of their heads when they are embarrassed.



## Words & Phrases to Memorize

Ohayô gozaimasu. (Good morning.)

Mitemo ii desu ka? (May I take a look at it?)

denwa (a telephone)

Tsukatteremo ii desu ka? (May I use it?)

kami (paper)

Karitemo ii desu ka? (May I borrow it?)

mado (window)

doa (door)

Aketemo ii desu ka? (May I open it?)

Shimetemo ii desu ka? (May I close it?)

Nondemo ii desu ka? (May I drink it?)

kûrâ (air conditioner)

Tometemo ii desu ka? (May I turn it off?)

Tsuketemo ii desu ka? (May I turn it on?)

Say the following Japanese words aloud:

sa	かさ (umbrella)	おさra (dish)	くdaさい (please)
shi	しta (under)	うしro (behind)	しろい (white)
su	いす (chair)	です (is)	います (~ be there)
se	せんせい* (teacher)	すみません (Excuse me.)	
so	そこ (there)	あそこ (over there)	それ (that)

\* As you learned in Lesson 2, this word should end with the "e" sound. Don't use an "i" sound for the last syllable, and be sure that you don't separate the pronunciation of the final "e" from that of the syllable before it.

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### Words & Phrases to Memorize

Ohayô gozaimasu. (*Good morning.*)

Mitemo ii desu ka? (*May I take a look at it?*)

denwa (*a telephone*)

Tsukattemo ii desu ka? (*May I use it?*)

kami (*paper*)

Karitemo ii desu ka? (*May I borrow it?*)

mado (*window*)

doa (*door*)

Aketemo ii desu ka? (*May I open it?*)

Shimetemo ii desu ka? (*May I close it?*)

Nondemo ii desu ka? (*May I drink it?*)

kûrâ (*air conditioner*)

Tometemo ii desu ka? (*May I turn it off?*)

Tsuketemo ii desu ka? (*May I turn it on?*)

tegami (letter)

posuto (mailbox)

Irete kudasai. (Please put it in.)

Dôitashimashite. (You're welcome. / Not at all.)

Su(m)imasen ga, ... (Excuse me, but...)

Anô... (Uh...)

## Answers & Comments

- |    |                       |       |                       |
|----|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| I. | 1. to sit down        | _____ | suwattemo ii desu ka  |
|    | 2. to read            | _____ | yondemo ii desu ka    |
|    | 3. to enter           | _____ | haittemo ii desu ka   |
|    | 4. to stand up        | _____ | tattemo ii desu ka    |
|    | 5. to see             | _____ | mitemo ii desu ka     |
|    | 6. to use             | _____ | tsukattemo ii desu ka |
|    | 7. to borrow          | _____ | karitemo ii desu ka   |
|    | 8. to open            | _____ | aketemo ii desu ka    |
|    | 9. to close / to shut | _____ | shimetemo ii desu ka  |
|    | 10. to drink          | _____ | nondemo ii desu ka    |
|    | 11. to turn off       | _____ | tometemo ii desu ka   |
|    | 12. to turn on        | _____ | tsuketemo ii desu ka  |

- II. 1. Mado o aketemo ii desu ka?  
2. Kono hon o yondemo ii desu ka?  
3. Kûrâ o tometemo ii desu ka?  
4. Denwa o karitemo ii desu ka?  
*(In Japanese, you can use either karitemo or tsukatteremo when you ask to use someone's telephone.)*  
5. Doa o shimetemo ii desu ka?  
6. Kûrâ o tsuketemo ii desu ka?  
7. Kono bôrupen o karitemo ii desu ka?
- III. 1. Sumimasen ga, suwatte kudasai.  
*(You can use this expression when someone is blocking your view and you want him to be seated.)*  
2. Anô, kono pen o karitemo ii desu ka?  
*(Did you remember that Anô is used to show the speaker's hesitation?)*  
3. Anô, kûrâ o tsuketemo ii desu ka?  
4. Sumimasen ga, mado o shimete kudasai.  
5. Anô, denwa o tsukatteremo ii desu ka?  
*(or, Anô, denwa o karitemo ii desu ka?)*  
6. Sumimasen. Namae o kaite kudasai.

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# Lesson 8

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## Today's Expressions

1. Please write your name and address on this form.
2. May I write with a pencil?

## Today's Lesson

### ► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

*(Yan's first day at work)*

**Hara** Ohayô.

**Ichidô** Ohayô gozaimasu.

**Kobayashi** Yâ, ohayô.

**Hara** Ohayô gozaimasu.

**Kobayashi** Yan-san, chotto kite kudasai.

**Yan** Hai. Nan deshô.

**Kobayashi** Kono shorui ni, Yan-san no jûsho, shimei, seinengappi nado o kaki-konde kudasai.

**Yan** Hai. Kobayashi-san, kore enpitsu de kaitemo ii desu ka?

**Kobayashi** Iie, pen de kaite kudasai.

*(Yan's first day at work)*

**Mr. Hara** Good morning.

**All** Good morning.

**Mr. Kobayashi** Good morning.

**Mr. Hara** Good morning.

**Mr. Kobayashi** Yan, would you please come here a minute?

**Yan** Yes, what is it?

**Mr. Kobayashi** Please fill in your name, address, and date of birth on this form.

**Yan** All right. Mr. Kobayashi, may I write in pencil?

**Mr. Kobayashi** No, please write with a pen.

## WORDS & PHRASES

chotto (*a moment/a little*) / Kite kudasai. (kuru) (*Please come.*) / shorui (*form/document*) / jûsho (*address*) / shimei (*one's (full) name*) / seinengappi (*the date of one's birth*) / ... nado (*... and so on*) / Kakikonde kudasai. (kakikomu) (*Please write it in.*) / enpitsu (*pencil*) / enpitsu de (*with a pencil*) / Kaite mo ii desu ka? (kaku) (*May I write it?*) / pen (*(fountain) pen*)

## NOTES

- ① **Chotto** kite kudasai. (*Please come here a minute.*)

The word **chotto** is often used in requests to imply that it's not a very serious matter or that it won't take very long. It's also often used to call out to people, as in the second example below.

1. Chotto matte kudasai. (*Please wait a minute.*)
2. Anô, chotto sumimasen! (*Uh, you there, just a minute!*)

- ② **Kono shorui** ni, Yan-san no jûsho, shimei, seinengappi nado o kakikonde kudasai.

(*Yan, please write in your name, address, date of birth, and so on on this form.*)

Here Yan was asked to fill in his name, address, date of birth, and so on, and the place where he was to write them is given in the blank before **ni**. Do you remember this sentence from Lesson 4?

Neko wa asoko ni imasu. (*The cat is over there.*)

Well, the particle **ni** serves about the same function in both sentences, but the type of **ni** that we're talking about today often appears with verbs that mean "put," "put into," "place," "write," "write in," and so on — and **ni** is used after the place where the thing will remain after the action has taken place.

1. Koko ni namae o kaite kudasai.  
(*Please write your name here.*)
2. Nimotsu wa soko ni oite kudasai.  
(*Please put your baggage there.*)
3. Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka?  
(*Would you be so kind as to put this letter in a mailbox?*)

③ Yan: **Enpitsu** de kaitemo ii desu ka?

*(May I write it with a pencil?)*

Kobayashi: Iie, **pen** de kaite kudasai.

*(No, please write with a pen.)*

*The word in the blank and the particle de tell us what instrument is to be used in writing. In the next two examples de and the word before it combine to tell us what method or medium is to be used:*

A: Eigo de hanashitemo ii desu ka?

*(May I speak in English?)*

B: Iie, nihongo de hanashite kudasai.

*(No, please talk in Japanese.)*

## ► MINI-SKIT

*(At an inn. Sugihara-san, a maid, is about to enter a guest's room.)*

**Sugihara** Anô, haittemo ii desu ka?

**MacDonald** Hai, dôzo.

*(Sugihara-san comes in.)*

**Sugihara** Shitsureishimasu.

*(She is carrying the guest register.)*

**Sugihara** Anô, kore ni onamae o kaite kudasai.

**MacDonald** Hai. Eigo de hanashitemo ii desu ka?

**Sugihara** Iie, nihongo de hanashite kudasai.

**MacDonald** Hai.

*(Sugihara-san is holding out the register.)*

**Sugihara** Kore ni namae to jûsho o kaite kudasai.

**MacDonald** Hai, eigo de kaitemo ii desu ka?

**Sugihara** Ê, dôzo.

*(She sees that he is about to write in the wrong place.)*

**Sugihara** A! Koko ni namae o kaite kudasai.

Koko ni jûsho o kaite kudasai.

**MacDonald** Dômo sumimasen.

*(At an inn. Sugihara-san, a maid, is about to enter a guest's room.)*

**Sugihara** Uh, may I come in?

**MacDonald** Yes, certainly.

*(Sugihara-san comes in.)*

**Sugihara** Excuse me.

*(She is carrying the guest register.)*

**Sugihara** Uh, please write your name on this.

**MacDonald** All right. Is it OK to speak in English?

**Sugihara** No, please speak in Japanese.

**MacDonald** OK.

*(Sugihara-san is holding out the register.)*

**Sugihara** Please write your name and address on this.

**MacDonald** All right. May I write in English?

**Sugihara** Yes, certainly.

*(She sees that he is about to write in the wrong place.)*

**Sugihara** Ah! Please write your name here.

Write your address here.

**MacDonald** I'm very sorry.

(Sugihara-san sees that he has written “MacDonald.”)

**Sugihara** Makudonarudo-san desu ne.

**MacDonald** No, MacDonald.

**Sugihara** Ha. . .

**MacDonald** MacDonald.

**Sugihara** Makkudonâdo-san.

**MacDonald** Watashi wa MacDonald desu.

**Sugihara** Makudonakuto-san.

**MacDonald** No, MacDonald

**Sugihara** Sumimasen.

Yukkuri hanashite kudasai.

**MacDonald** MacDonald.

(Sugihara-san sees that he has written “MacDonald.”)

**Sugihara** So your name is Makudonarudo-san!

**MacDonald** No, Macdonald.

**Sugihara** Oh. . .

**MacDonald** MacDonald.

**Sugihara** Makkudonâdo-san.

**MacDonald** My name is MacDonald!

**Sugihara** Makudonakuto-san.

**MacDonald** No, MacDonald!

**Sugihara** I’m sorry.

Please say it more slowly.

**MacDonald** MacDonald.

## WORDS & PHRASES

Makudonarudo ([a Japanized version of] MacDonald) / Shitsurei shimasu. (Excuse me. [used when entering a person’s house or room]) / onamae (your name) / namae (name) / Kaite kudasai. (kaku) (Please write.) / eigo (English) / eigo de (in English) / Hana-shitemo ii desu ka? (hanasu) (May I speak?) / nihongo (Japanese) / jûsho (address) / yukkuri (slowly)

## NOTES

- ④ In this Mini-Skit the points that you learned about in Notes ② and ③ appeared again, didn’t they?

Kore ni onamae o kaite kudasai.

(Please write your name on this.)

Kore ni namae to jûsho o kaite kudasai.

(Please write your name and address on this.)

Koko ni jûsho o kaite kudasai.

(Please write your address here.)

Eigo de hanashitemo ii desu ka?

*(May I speak in English?)*

Nihongo de hanashite kudasai.

*(Please speak in Japanese.)*

Eigo de kaitemo ii desu ka?

*(May I write it in English?)*

## Exercises

I. Complete the following sentences so that they match the English given.

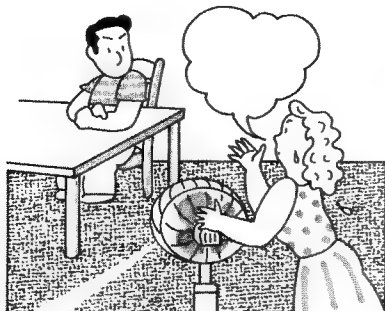
1. Koko \_\_\_\_\_ onamae \_\_\_\_\_ kaite kudasai.  
*(Please write your name here.)*
2. Anô, bôrupen \_\_\_\_\_ kaitemo ii desu ka?  
*(Uh, may I write with a ball-point pen?)*
3. Suimasen. Pen \_\_\_\_\_ kaite kudasai.  
*(Excuse me. Please write with a pen.)*
4. Kono kami \_\_\_\_\_ namae \_\_\_\_\_ jûsho \_\_\_\_\_ kaite kudasai.  
*(Please write your name and address on this paper.)*
5. Anô, mado \_\_\_\_\_ shimetemo ii desu ka?  
*(Uh, do you mind if I shut the window?)*
6. Anô, nihongo \_\_\_\_\_ hanashitemo ii desu ka?  
*(Uh, do you mind if I speak in Japanese?)*
7. Sumimasen. Eigo \_\_\_\_\_ hanashite kudasai.  
*(Excuse me. Please speak in English.)*
8. Kûrâ \_\_\_\_\_ tometemo ii desu ka?  
*(Do you mind if I turn off the air conditioner?)*
9. Kono nimotsu \_\_\_\_\_ asoko \_\_\_\_\_ oite kudasai.  
*(Please put this baggage over there.)*
10. Suimasen ga, kono tegami \_\_\_\_\_ posuto \_\_\_\_\_ irete kudasaimasen ka?  
*(Excuse me. Could you please drop this letter into a mailbox?)*



II. Look at the pictures and then see if you can guess what the speaker in each picture is saying.  
(In Japanese, of course!)

Hint: Each speaker is either requesting something or asking for permission to do something.

Example:



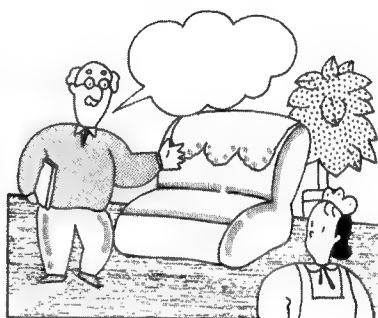
Answer:

Tsuketemo ii desu ka?

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

## Writing & Pronunciation

Today let's learn the hiragana for "ta," "chi," "tsu," "te," and "to."

た	ち	つ	て	と
ta	chi	tsu	te	to

Next, see if you can read all these words correctly.

ta	した (under)	あな (you)	わたし (I)
chi	いち (one)	ちかく (near)	ちいさい* (small)
tsu	つくえ (desk)	えんぴつ (pencil)	にもの (baggage)
te	てがみ (letter)	かいてく (Please write)	
to	とめてく (Please stop)		

\* The first two syllables of this word are "chii." Be careful to join the second "i" sound to the first syllable. Don't make a break and then pronounce it separately.

## Culture & Life

### 1. A Suit and Tie

A suit with a necktie is like a uniform for Japanese salaried men. Even on hot summer days, they carry their suit jackets along. The suits are usually a conservative gray or navy blue. For even the most casual young man, finishing school and getting a job with a company usually means giving up jeans and longish hair for a suit and tie.

### 2. Bowing

Besides being a form of greeting, bowing can also be an expression of politeness, courtesy, or humility. It may be a mere show of apology or gratitude. (Did you notice that in the skit about Yan, Miss Okada made a slight bow when she bumped into him? What do you think her bow meant?) An apology like "Dômo sumimasen" really only comes alive when it is accompanied by a bow.

## Words & Phrases to Memorize

jûsho (address)

eigo (English)

nihongo (Japanese)

tsukaikata (how to use)

Oite kudasai. (Please put it (down).)

～ de hanashite kudasai. (Please speak in ～.)

Oshiete kudasai. (Please teach me. / Please tell me how to ～.)

hon (book)

nôto (notebook)

jisho (dictionary)

bangô (number)

Kite kudasai. (Please come.)

## Answers & Comments

- I.
- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. ni, o     | 6. de     |
| 2. de        | 7. de     |
| 3. de        | 8. o      |
| 4. ni, to, o | 9. o, ni  |
| 5. o         | 10. o, ni |

- II.
1. Akete kudasai. (*Please open the door.*)  
(*You may put "Doa o" (the door) at the beginning.*)
  2. Suwattemo ii desu ka? (*Do you mind if I sit down?*)  
(*A little bit of hesitation is implied. You could add Anô at the beginning.*)
  3. Shimetemo ii desu ka? (*Do you mind if I shut the window?*)  
(*You may put "Mado o" (the window) at the beginning.*)
  4. Sumimasen. Suwatte kudasai. (*Excuse me. Please sit down.*)
  5. Kore o posuto ni irete kudasai. (*Please put this in a mailbox.*)  
(*You may say "Kono tegami" instead of "Kore."*)
  6. Eigo de hanashite kudasai. (*Please speak in English.*)  
(*It's hard to guess from the picture, isn't it? You can replace eigo with furansugo (French), doitsugo (German), etc. Maybe someday you'll replace it with nihongo!*)

# APPENDIX

## *Counting Things*

*The suffix -mai is added after numbers when counting objects like sheets of paper or towels. The numbers used before -mai are ichi, ni, and so on. (See Lesson 5.) There is one other system of numbers in Japanese, but these numbers can only be used from one to ten and they cannot be used before suffixes like -mai. They are given below:*

hitotsu	(one)	nanatsu	(seven)
futatsu	(two)	yattsu	(eight)
mittsu	(three)	kokonotsu	(nine)
yottsu	(four)	tô	(ten)
itsutsu	(five)	ikutsu	(how many)
muttsu	(six)		

## *Counting People*

*When counting people, use the suffix -nin instead of -mai. Note that the words for "one person" and "two people" do not follow the same pattern as the others.*

hitori	(one person)	shichi-nin	(seven people)
futari	(two people)	hachi-nin	(eight " )
san-nin	(three " )	kyû-nin	(nine " )
yo-nin	(four " )	jû-nin	(ten " )
go-nin	(five " )	jûichi-nin	(eleven " )
roku-nin	(six " )	nan-nin	(how many people)

## ***Useful Time Expressions***

kinô (yesterday)	kyô (today)	ashita (tomorrow)
ototoi (the day before yesterday)	asatte (the day after tomorrow)	
senshû (last week)	konshû (this week)	raishû (next week)
sengetsu (last month)	kongetsu (this month)	raigetsu (next month)
kyonen (last year)	kotoshi (this year)	rainen (next year)

## ***The Names of the Months***

1	ichigatsu	(January)	7	shichigatsu*	(July)
2	nigatsu	(February)	8	hachigatsu	(August)
3	sangatsu	(March)	9	kugatsu*	(September)
4	shigatsu*	(April)	10	jûgatsu	(October)
5	gogatsu	(May)	11	jûichigatsu	(November)
6	rokugatsu	(June)	12	jûnigatsu	(December)

\* Be careful of the form of the number that is used in these months.

## ***Dates***

*The words below are combined with the names of months to give dates. March 5, for example, is sangatsu itsuka in Japanese.*

1	tsuitachi	11	jûichinichi	21	nijûichinichi
2	futsuka	12	jûninichi	22	nijûninichi
3	mikka	13	jûsannichi	23	nijûsannichi
4	yokka	14	jûyokka*	24	nijûyokka*
5	itsuka	15	jûgonichi	25	nijûgonichi
6	muika	16	jûrokunichi	26	nijûrokunichi
7	nanoka	17	jûshichinichi*	27	nijûshichinichi*
8	yôka	18	jûhachinichi	28	nijûhachinichi
9	kokonoka	19	jûkunichi*	29	nijûkunichi*
10	tôka	20	hatsuka*	30	sanjûnichi
				31	sanjûichinichi

*In dates for the first to the tenth, the words used often seem to have little relationship to either system of Japanese numbers, so they simply have to be learned. \*Even with dates from the eleventh to the thirty-first, you need to be especially careful of these.*

## ***Days of the Week***

nichiyôbi	(Sunday)
getsuyôbi	(Monday)
kayôbi	(Tuesday)
suiyôbi	(Wednesday)
mokuyôbi	(Thursday)
kinyôbi	(Friday)
doyôbi	(Saturday)

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## *Words & Phrases to Memorize*

### A

akai *red* ~ 5  
 akarui *bright* 4  
 aketemo ii desu ka? *May I open it?* 7  
 anata *you* 1  
 ano *that* ~ 2  
 anô . . . uh . . . 7  
 aoi *blue* ~ 5  
 are *that* 2  
 arimasu *be/have* 3  
 asoko *over there* 4  
 atarashii *new* 4

### B

bangô *number* 8  
 bôrupen *ball-point pen* 1

### C

chiisai *small* ~ 6  
 chokorêto *chocolate* 5

### D

dare *who* 2  
 ~ de hanashite kudasai *Please speak in* ~ 8  
 denwa *telephone* 7  
 doa *door* 7  
 dôitashimashite *You're welcome./Not at all.* 1  
 doko *where* 4  
 dômo arigatô gozaimasu *Thank you very much.* 1  
 dômo sumimasen *I'm very sorry.* 1  
 dôzo *please* 6  
 dôzo yoroshiku *It's nice to meet you.* 1

### E

eigo *English* 8  
 -en ~ *yen* 5  
 enpitsu *pencil* 1

### G

go *five* 5

### H

hachi *eight* 5  
 hai *yes* 1  
 haitte kudasai *Please enter.* 6

hajimemashite *How do you do?* 1  
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 hanashite kudasai *Please speak.* 8  
 hankachi *handkerchief* 5  
 heya *room* 4  
 hidari *left* 6  
 hikôki *airplane* 2  
 hon *book* 8

### I

ichi *one* 5  
 ichiman *ten thousand* 5  
 iie *no* 2  
 imasu *be* 3  
 inu *dog* 3  
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 isu *chair* 2  
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 koko *here* 4  
 kono *this* ~ 2  
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 kore *this* 1  
 kûrâ *air conditioner* 7  
 kuruma *car* 2  
 kyû *nine* 5



## M

mado *window* 7  
mae *in front of* ~ 4  
magatte kudasai *Please turn./Please make a turn.* 6  
-mai *a sheet of* ~ 5  
man *ten thousand* 5  
massugu *straight* 6  
megane *glasses* 2  
migi *right* 6  
misete kudasai *Please show me./Please let me see.* 6  
mitemo ii desu ka? *May I take a look at it?* 7

## N

naka *in ~/inside* ~ 4  
namae *name* 6  
nana *seven* 5  
nani *what* 2  
neko *cat* 3  
ni *two* 5  
nihon *Japan* 2  
nihongo *Japanese* 8  
nimotsu *baggage* 1  
~ no mae ni *in front of* ~ 4  
~ no naka ni *in ~/inside* ~ 4  
nondemo ii desu ka? *May I drink it?* 7  
~ no shita ni *under* ~ 4  
nôto *notebook* 8  
~ no ue ni *on ~/on top of* ~ 4

## O

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oite kudasai *Please put it (down).* 8  
okane *money* 4  
ôkii *big* ~ 6  
oshiete kudasai *Please teach me./Please tell me.* 8

## P

posuto *mailbox* 7

## R

rajio *radio* 2  
roku *six* 5

## S

san *three* 5  
-san *Mr./Mrs./Miss* ~ 1  
sen *a thousand* 5  
-sensei *Professor* ~ 1  
shatsu *shirt* 5  
shimetemo ii desu ka? *May I close it?* 7  
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shiroi *white* ~ 5  
shita *under* ~ 4  
shitsureishimasu 3  
soko *there* 4  
sono *that* ~ 2  
sore *that* 1  
su(m)imasen *Excuse me.* 5  
su(m)imasen ga . . . *Excuse me, but . . .* 7  
suwatte kudasai *Please sit down.* 6

## T

tabako *cigarette* 2  
taoru *towel* 5  
tatte kudasai *Please stand up.* 6  
têburu *table* 3  
tegami *letter* 7  
tekisuto *textbook* 1  
terebi *television* 3  
tokei *clock* 3  
tomete kudasai *Please stop.* 6  
tometemo ii desu ka? *May I turn it off?* 7  
tsugi *next* 6  
tsukaikata *how to use* 8  
tsukatteremo ii desu ka? *May I use it?* 7  
tsuketemo ii desu ka? *May I turn it on?* 7  
tsukue *desk* 3

## U

ue *on ~/on top of* ~ 4

## W

watashi *I* 1

## Y

yon *four* 5  
yonde kudasai *Please read it.* 6  
yûbinkyoku *post office* 5



Let's Learn Japanese (*Basic I Vol. 1*)

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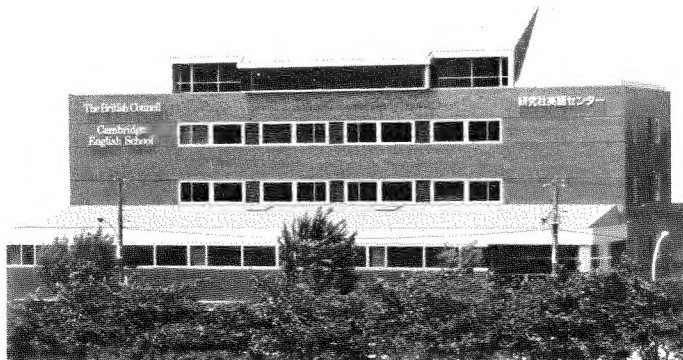
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